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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 61

Section 1

June 11, 1932.

RELIEF BILL

The press today says: "A \$300,000,000 unemployment relief bill written by Democrats but satisfactory in its basic purposes to the administration was passed in the Senate yesterday by a vote of 72 to 8. Providing for loans to States on the basis of population, it differs widely from the \$2,290,000,000 Garner bill recently passed by the House....Under the bill, which was drawn by Senators Wagner, Robinson of Arkansas, Pittman, Walsh of Montana, and Bulkley, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would advance the \$300,000,000 to the States at 3 per cent interest on certification by Governors that their funds for the needy were insufficient. Repayment could be arranged, or consist of deductions from Federal aid highway funds beginning in 1935.

"Without roll call the Senate adopted an amendment by Senator La Follette to permit the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to States whose constitutions might prevent such loans, or which have already borrowed to the full extent of their State laws. It also rejected without roll call a substitute by Senator Costigan for a \$300,000,000 bond issue to be dispensed by a Federal board.."

PRESIDENT REJECTS

DEFENSE COUNCIL President Hoover was asked yesterday to revive the Council of National Defense as an agency "operating in a national emergency of the first magnitude," to end the depression, but lost no time disapproving the suggestions, according to the press today. The request was made in a petition signed by some of the most important business men in the country.

THE GOLD STANDARD

The press today says: "The part of the report by the League of Nations gold delegation that recommends a return to the gold standard by the nations of the world was generally received with approval yesterday by members of Congress and administration officials. While State and Treasury Department officials would not comment formally until they had an opportunity to study the complete report it was apparent that any move to strengthen the movement for restoration and maintenance of the gold standard as the world's monetary system fell in with their broad view of what should be attempted to bring about a betterment of world economic conditions...."

ITALIAN WHEAT RESTRICTIONS

A Rome dispatch today states that Italian restrictions against foreign wheat, which have been eased gradually in the last few months, will be fully re-established at the next harvest season, the permanent national wheat committee decided yesterday.

WORLD LUMBER TRADE

A Vienna dispatch today states that an international conference which aims to stabilize the world's lumber trade began a three-day session at Vienna Thursday. The report says: "The conferees hope to achieve an international agreement restricting wood exports of all countries to forestall flooding the world's lumber markets."

Section 2

Canadian Boys' and Girls' Clubs An editorial in Western Breeders Journal for May 15 says: "It is estimated that there are now 1,190 clubs for farm boys and girls in Canada with a membership of nearly 21,000. These clubs, under competent leadership, engage in the study of a variety of projects relating to stock, field crops, fruit, management, etc. Just now they are taking an intense interest in the elimination contests for the choice of a team to represent each of the provinces of the Dominion in the junior grain judging competitions to take place at the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference at Regina in July, 1933. The 4-H Clubs of the United States, as well as juniors of many other countries, are also giving attention to the same matter. Any country, state or province may be represented at the finals in 1933."

Corporation Farming An editorial in California Cultivator for June 4 says: "Commenting on the idea suggested by some, that corporate farming may eventually take the place of the present day family farm, Dr. E. A. Stokdyk of the University of California, recently stated that in his opinion, the family farm, the size of which will center around the number of acres that one set of equipment can handle in a crop season, will continue to be the foundation of American agriculture. Corporation farming has its advantages and disadvantages. Among the advantages, Dr. Stokdyk cites the possibility of superior management, more efficient utilization of machinery, specialization of labor, allotting of land to most suitable uses, buying and selling in wholesale quantities, and reduction of overhead expense. The disadvantages in corporation farming include difficulty in handling labor, difficulty in obtaining interest in the enterprise on the part of laborers, seasonal character of farm work, precariousness of farming enterprises, and unavailability of large tracts of land at low prices. Differentiating between corporation and chain farming, Professor Stokdyk is of the opinion that in the next decade we may see a decided development in chain farming. This system offers a real possibility for lending agencies to liquidate land that has been acquired through foreclosure...."

Farm Sizes An editorial in Farm and Ranch for June 1 says: "'The country's greatest need is more 30-acre farms on which the farmer and his family grow most of the things for home consumption,' says a high official of one of Texas' large business institutions. We agree with him that the country is suffering from the bad consequences of large-scale one-crop farming, and in general terms, that the small family farm is best for everybody concerned. What we do object to is naming any specified acreage as the independent unit. More farmers are failures in Texas today because they have not sufficient land to justify the modern equipment which can not be left out of modern farming plans, than fail because they cultivate too much. 'Ten Acres Enough' swept the country a generation ago and led some unwary and uninformed to their destruction. If we want a race of peasants whose scale

of living will be barely above the subsistence line, then the small farm unit will supply it. But if we want a prosperous group on the farms, the sort that can and will produce enough to buy something more than a living, we shall have to look to larger farm units. Only in certain limited crops with assured nearby markets dare the farmer cast his fortunes with an acreage too small to justify modern equipment and competent management. The industrialized huge farm was only a wart on a high-priced period, and while it contributed greatly to agricultural surpluses, few will survive what the industry is now going through. The plantation system survives merely by default of some way to get the better lands into the hands of competent operators. The present situation will result in a great modification of our agricultural set-up, and the signs of the times are in favor of the family-sized farm, whether it be 30 acres or 300 acres. The size of the farm must be adapted to the measure of the man and the surrounding conditions."

Florida
Farming

An editorial in Florida Farmer for June says: "That the day of opportunity in Florida has not passed is positively proved by the story of 'The Rehnkes' in this issue of Florida Farmer. Since as late as 1926 the Rehnkes have, with little capital at their command, taken a tract of virgin forest in Pinellas County, and not only built one of the better truck farms of the State, but in the doing created a permanent and substantial demand for their products at premium prices. The story unfortunately is all too short but in the brief space allotted to it one can grasp the fact that the average American, farming in Florida, intelligently applying the known principles of what to do and what not to do, can, in the words of Rex Beach, 'make a comfortable living every year and some real money every three or four years.'"

Illinois
Community
Gardens

An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for May 21 says: "While many towns and cities are providing community gardens as an aid to unemployment relief, the State of Illinois is the largest manager of garden projects. On nearly every State institution site is a plot of ground more or less suitable for gardening. These are all being put to use, and according to Rodney Brandon a total of 2,860 acres is to be thus employed during the summer. Inmates of the several institutions do the garden work. The State has developed a dehydrating plant at the Joliet State prison where foods are put up for winter use. It is working so successfully that garden truck from many other institutions is to be sent there for canning. There are 40,000 persons in the various State institutions and they will consume all the food possible to be raised on State garden plots."

Overproduction

An editorial in The Northwestern Miller and American Baker for June 1 says: "The following paragraph is quoted from the annual report of the Muar Itam Estates, Ltd., a small company operating a rubber plantation in the Straits Settlements: 'There are 563 company members of the Rubber Growers' Association,

whose total capital at par amounts to 110,000,000 pounds, representing roughly 60 pounds per planted acre. The present market capitalization amounts to between 10 pounds and 15 pounds per planted acre, which shows a depreciation of about 90,000,000 pounds. Turning to the statistical position of the industry we find that we are faced with decreased consumption, potential increase of supplies, and an accumulation of unwanted stocks. At the 31st December, 1931, world stocks had increased to 645,000 tons. With a possible decrease of consumption to under 650,000 tons this year, and a possible further increase in production, the position undoubtedly looks black.¹ Here, in a few words, is presented a graphic picture of the effect upon rubber producers of the gigantic price control plan of half a dozen years ago. Not only has the value of rubber plantation investments been reduced to a trifle as a result of overproduction following valorization, but the future holds absolutely no hope of recovery. Even the much discussed 'survival of the fittest' promises no relief, for the bankruptcy of the companies and abandonment of their plantations would merely result in their being taken over by natives and the production of surplus rubber carried on. As night follows day, or, to change the figure to one which probably will be understood by only a small percentage of our readers, as remorse succeeds a bender, production has to pay a price for over-extension. Rubber, coffee, sugar, wheat, buildings, bonds, shares, everything that man produces for his use must face a day of adjustment when artificially created conditions cause supply greatly to exceed demand. And the same rule applies when expenditures go beyond income and the penalty has to be paid, as it now is being paid, in destructive taxation...."

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Vol. XLV, No. 62

Section 1

June 13, 1932.

ECONOMY

LEGISLATION

The press today says: "A little group of eight conferees today will thumb through the mutilated pages of House and Senate economy bills in the time-worn and apparently futile quest for a balanced budget. Incidental to the search, these eight must choose between compulsory furloughs for Federal employees, voted by the Senate, and high bracket salary slashes, approved by the House. There appeared little doubt that furloughs had sufficient pledged votes to insure their inclusion in the conference report, despite the presence in the group of enthusiastic wage reductionists. Adoption of the plan would account for \$83,000,000 in savings, more than half the total economies claimed for the Senate bill, and twice the retrenchment embodied in the emasculated House measure.

"In the light of disclosures at the White House Saturday that from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 additional savings are necessary to balance the budget, no amount of gusto on the part of the conferees can hope to accomplish the purpose for which the bills were designed...."

HOUSING AID

Federal aid for large-scale model housing would play as effective a part in overcoming the business depression as expansion of the automobile industry did in 1921, in the opinion of Clarence S. Stein of the committee on the economics of site-planning and housing of the American Institute of Architects, according to the press today. The report says: "Mr. Stein suggested the creation of housing boards, similar to that formed in New York State under a legislative act, in every State and municipality, to be under the direction of a trained technical board in Washington which would supervise the use of money furnished by the Federal Government...."

WHEAT SITUATION

A Winnipeg dispatch June 11 states that John I. McFarland, general manager of the Canadian wheat pool, June 10 said that 'the world wheat situation has definitely improved the last few months.' He also declared that 'prices should readily respond to any improvement in world financial conditions.' Mr. McFarland denied reports circulated in New York and London that he was resigning and that pool wheat is being liquidated. 'Canadian wheat is being sold abroad at world prices,' he said, 'and will continue being sold only as it is required by importing countries.'

CHILEAN HEAD

RESIGNS

A Santiago, Chile, dispatch today states that Carlos G. Davila resigned yesterday from the week-old Socialist government of Chile because of discord within the revolutionary junta. Col. Marmaduke Grove, who helped him overthrow President Juan Esteban Montero on June 4, was believed by many to have forced the civilian leader out because his policies toward foreign interests, particularly the American-controlled Cosach Combine, were considered too moderate.

Section 2

Cherry Nature (London) for May 28 says: "With the object of
Fruit Fly preventing the introduction of the cherry fruit fly into
Ban in England, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has issued an
England order (under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 to
1927) which regulates the importation of cherries during the 1932
season. Cherries grown in France will not be admitted after
May 27, except those grown within a small district around Honfleur.
Cherries grown in Italy will be admitted until June 5, after
which date only those grown in the region of Emilia will be
allowed to enter; after June 10, the importation of cherries grown
in any part of Italy will be entirely prohibited. Cherries grown
in Germany will be admitted until June 26 if accompanied by a
certificate of origin; after that date, no German cherries will
be admitted except those certified not to have been grown south
of lat. 53° N. or in East Prussia."

Community A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch to The Wall St. Journal
Canning for June 10 says: "Community canning plants are being erected
Plants in mining and manufacturing camps of the Birmingham district as
workman are being urged to grow food products. Reports received
here by the Red Cross indicate that a large percentage of the
labor employed in the industrial section of the district will
raise a very large amount of necessities of life and will be
able to carry much over next winter. House rent, lights and
water are being furnished by corporations in cases where there
is extreme necessity. Alabama Fuel & Iron Co. is urging all
labor at coal mines of the company to grow food products, and
paint houses. The paint, seed for food products and flowers are
furnished by the company. Assistance is also given in hog rais-
ing. The object is to lessen cost of living while demand for
coal is lagging."

Farm An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for June 11 says:
Methods "We are not going all the way back to pioneer days, but many
farm communities are beginning to think about going part of
the way back. For example, the Chicago Daily News reports as
follows about a group of farmers in Michigan: 'A group of farmers
threw their farms together, pooled their equipment and working re-
sources, and are trying to get along without money as well as
possible under conditions in which legal tender is the usual
medium of exchange. This is for the most part a district in
which general farming predominates. Among the crops grown are
fruits, onions and some grain. The new type of collective,
without any communistic appurtenances, has a sawmill. The farmers
make their own crates for fruit shipment, which cost by purchase
14 cents, for approximately 2 cents each. The total investment
for their factory equipment was \$7. There are no wages paid, for
the farmers have little money for such modern conveniences. They
will divide on such returns as come in on the basis of 60 per
cent for land and 40 per cent on labor.' Farmers really don't
like to do this kind of thing. If they could get fair prices
for their products, they would be glad to sell them on the
market and take the money thus obtained to buy the products of

city labor. But when practically all of the money is absorbed by taxes and interest, it then becomes necessary for farmers to go back to the old-fashioned ways of doing things. With present price discrepancies, farmers everywhere are going to think about cooperating to build up little industries of their own to supply their own needs and not for purposes of selling products on the market. When the farmers finally build up a defense of this kind, they will discover they can stand the depression longer and better than anyone else."

Hereford
Show

An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for June 8 says: "Final arrangements have been made to hold the fiftieth anniversary Hereford show in Kansas City in connection with the American Royal this fall. The prize list totaling \$75,000 is the largest ever offered to exhibitors of any one breed at a single show. Premiums will not be confined to breeding cattle. The boys' and girls' division, the individual steer show, as well as the car lots of both fat and feeder cattle, are provided for liberally. A public sale of fifty individuals, representing the best of the breed, should establish a high average. This show will attract breeders from every section of America. Foreign countries will be represented by delegations. The popular type of Hereford cattle on the range and in the feed lots which has reflected so much credit on the breed has been fixed in the arena at the American Royal. For thirty-three years this has been recognized as the best Hereford show in America. Officers of the association, breeders and feeders have been laying plans for several years to insure an outstanding exhibit, presented in the most attractive manner. It is fitting that the culmination of their plan should be at the Royal...."

Marketing
Board for
Canada
Proposed

An editorial in The Country Guide (Winnipeg) for June says: "It seems likely that we are to have in Canada an experiment by the way of a marketing board for the disposal of some of our surplus farm products. Hon. Robert Weir, minister of agriculture, discussed the matter in the House of Commons recently and states that a royal commission would investigate and report before next session. The purpose of the scheme is to bring about higher domestic prices for certain farm products and thus demonstrate that the protective tariff can be made as effective for the agricultural industry as it undoubtedly has been for many of the manufacturing industries. The sharp increases in the protective tariff made by the Bennett government have failed to benefit the farming industry, because most of our farm products are upon an export basis and the price of the exported surplus regulates domestic prices....The plight of agriculture is bad, not only in Canada but all over the world....There is room in Canada for a marketing board for exportable agricultural products and it could undoubtedly do a lot of good work. Such a board, however, should be purely advisory, fact finding and regulating to see that the quality of our exportable products is maintained and to facilitate the development of export markets. It should never be allowed to go into the marketing business.

Just the minute we have a marketing board that is actually marketing the products of the farm it is time for the farmer to lie awake nights because his industry is in danger."

Marketing Efficiency An editorial in Western Breeders Journal for May 15 says: "Two men went into the chicken business on the same day twenty-five years ago, writes W. D. Buchanan, Washington State College. Each had \$3,000 in cash. Each borrowed \$1,000 to complete the investment. They built places almost exactly alike. They bought the same number of chicks from the same source. Each built up a flock of 2,000 hens during the next five years. Then for twenty years they lived side by side. Each appeared equally efficient. Both got high egg production from their birds. Both spent money at the same rate. Neither received a penny from outside sources. Yet, at the end of twenty-five years, one is worth \$5,000 and the other \$15,000. How did it happen? One man was more careful than the other in one phase of the work. He took better care of his eggs and marketed a high percentage of extras. He didn't seem to get much for his efforts--only a cent or two a dozen. But he saved the cent or two and put it on interest. In twenty years it amounted to \$10,000."

Meat Advertising Newspaper advertising has been effective in increasing the consumption of meat on the Pacific coast and in other regions, and is one of the best mediums through which to reach the consumers, Charles D. Carey, chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, said June 11, according to a Cheyenne, Wyo., dispatch. The report says: "At a meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association at Green River, the National Board was authorized to collect a fee of 25 cents each carload of livestock shipped to market centers. Approximately 50 other organizations have approved a similar resolution. The money is to be used for advertising, research and educational work."

Science Teaching Nature (London) for May 28 says: "Considerable attention has recently been devoted in the columns of Nature and elsewhere to emphasizing the importance to civilization of the application of the type of thinking used in scientific research to the present difficult and widespread political, economic, and social problems. By an extensive application of the natural knowledge contained in the sciences of mathematics, physics, and chemistry, much progress has been made in satisfactorily feeding, clothing, cleansing, and housing humanity. Successful civilization, however, involves much more than the satisfying of the most elementary bodily needs. Until the biological and mental sciences are much more advanced, science can not supply the facts of these other needs. As a result of this one-sided application of scientific knowledge, present civilization is in danger of collapse....The fundamental difficulty lies in the striking fact that amongst research workers, who by the soundness of their work clearly prove that they are capable of applying, and in fact regularly do apply, scientific thinking in the laboratory, some do and some do not spontaneously apply the same type of thinking to problems outside the laboratory. This statement needs careful consideration, for it is almost impossible to give here

supporting evidence....We would emphasize here that no known method could, on the basis of experimental evidence, be guaranteed to overcome this difficulty. Even intimate familiarity with a science does not compel the use of scientific thinking in that science or in other topics, but it must be remembered that no serious and widespread attempt has been made to teach scientific method. Evidence of such teaching may be sought in vain in the widely used textbooks of any of the sciences or in the examination papers of the universities. Since the present type of science teaching does not produce a scientific habit of mind, the only untried method which suggests itself as a possible means to such an end is the teaching of scientific method in addition to the teaching of the sciences. Although we would again emphasize that there is no adequate evidence to show that such teaching would produce the desired result, it must be realized that until the method has been actually tried such evidence could not exist. ...Scientific method has nothing to do with the origin of new ideas spontaneously arising in the brain of an individual by a process known to no man. It is concerned solely with the way those ideas have to be developed to establish a new piece of knowledge. Scientific method can be reduced to comparatively few principles, the application and misapplication of which can be well illustrated even in the most elementary science teaching. ..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

June 10.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$7.75; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5; heifers, (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$6.75; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$7; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.10 to \$3.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.15 to \$3.45; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$2.85 to \$3.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$7.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 58 to 69¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 58 to 69¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 44 3/4 to 46 1/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 44 1/2 to 46 1/2¢; St. Louis 51¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 49¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 45 1/4¢; St. Louis 48 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.1 W. Wh. Portland 50¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 46 3/4 to 50 3/4¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 49 3/4 to 51 3/4¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 32 1/8 to 34 1/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 29 1/2 to 30 1/2¢; St. Louis 30 1/2 to 31¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 29 1/2 to 30 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 34 1/2 to 35 1/2¢; Chicago 30¢ to 30 1/2¢; St. Louis 31¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; Kansas City 33 1/2

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

to 34 1/2¢; St. Louis 30 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 20 3/4 to 21 1/2¢; St. Louis 21¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 19 1/4 to 20 3/4¢; Kansas City 19 1/2 to 21 1/2¢; Chicago 19 1/2 to 20 3/4¢; St. Louis 20 1/2 to 21¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 40 to 41¢; Chicago 38 to 45¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.03 to \$1.06; Chicago 34 to 47¢.

North and South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.25-\$3.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities; mostly \$2 f.o.b. Washington. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.25-\$1.50 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains 65¢-\$1.05 in the East and Wisconsin Round Whites 85¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Eastern various varieties of strawberries \$1.50-\$2.50 per 32-quart crate in a few cities; Gandys and Luptons \$2-\$3.25 f.o.b. Selbyville, Delaware. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial, 85¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.25-\$3 per standard 45s in terminal markets; Hales Best and Perfectos \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Brawley.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 17 1/2¢; 91 score, 17 1/4¢; 90 score, 16 3/4¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10 to 12 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 11 to 11 1/2¢; Young Americas, 11 to 11 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 16 1/2 to 19¢; Standards, 15 3/4 to 16¢; Rehandled Receipts, 14 1/2¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 10 points to 4.86¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.07¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 5.03¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 5.06¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Section 1

June 14, 1932.

ECONOMY LEGISLATION

The press today says: "Broad gaps in House and Senate economy programs, still unspanned after seven hours of conference, forced overnight adjournment of conferees without agreement on either compulsory Federal furloughs or horizontal salary slashes.

Budget Director J. Clawson Roop, who framed the original furlough plan in conference with the President, was asked to appear before the group this morning. In the closing hour of yesterday's session he presented administration arguments for the furlough...."

MERINO SUCCEEDS DAVILA

A Santiago, Chile, dispatch today states that Rolando Merino has been transferred from the Ministry of the Interior to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Carlos G. Davila, it was announced yesterday, with no explanation of the move.

Arturo Ruiz Mafei, Governor of the Port of Santiago, has been appointed Minister of the Interior. The announcement said Senor Davila would continue to support the new Socialistic regime. It is reported that Aurelio Nunez Morgado has been designated supervisor of the nitrate industry. He is well known for his strong antagonism to the American-controlled nitrate monopoly, known as Cosach.

BARTER IN FOREIGN TRADE

A Geneva dispatch today says: "Barter has already replaced normal trade in certain products among fifteen European countries. Since last July agreements to exchange goods in kind have been concluded between Germany and Hungary, Austria and Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece, Bulgaria and Switzerland, France and Latvia, Norway and Russia, Poland and Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria and Estonia and Yugoslavia...."

BRITISH BIRTH RATE

A London dispatch today states that Great Britain's birth-rate reached a new low mark of 15.3 per 1,000 in the first quarter of this year, according to the report of the Registrar General.

There were 152,220 births in that period, which was 7,451 below the total for the first quarter of 1931.

The report says: "The British birth-rate for last year was 15.8 as against 20.4 a decade previous, and it has been suggested that the population of England and Wales would soon become stationary at about 40,000,000."

BANANAS TO BE WRAPPED

Hand-wrapped individual bananas will soon make their appearance if plans now in the making are perfected. Growers in the great Sao Paulo banana section of Brazil are considering exports with the fruit wrapped in oiled paper, similar to the practice now followed for oranges.

It is claimed that bananas keep perfectly for forty-five days, without refrigeration, when this method is followed, says a report by the Pan-American Information Service.

Section 2

Brazilian Coffee Destruction Brazil's program of destruction of coffee to support the price of that commodity in all markets has now been in force exactly one year. In that time 7,103,000 bags of coffee beans have been burned or otherwise destroyed. They were valued at approximately \$30,000,000. Funds for the program are obtained from a tax of 5 francs a bag on coffee exported from the State of Sao Paulo. The Coffee Stabilization Council has another 7,000,000 bags awaiting destruction. All in all, the council, which is in complete charge of the coffee affairs of Brazil, had bought 14,255,000 bags up to May 28, in accordance with the plan adopted in June, 1931. It values its purchases at approximately \$62,900,000 at the current rate of exchange. (Press, June 12.)

Cotton Prices An editorial in The New York Times for June 13 says: "...For the large part of the country dependent on cotton for a livelihood, the present range of prices is profoundly discouraging. Yet there are certain more favorable if less prominent influences in the present situation which can not be dismissed as unimportant. The carryover is enormous; but large inroads have been made on it during recent months, when domestic consumption exceeded last year's figures by a wide margin. Exports to the Orient reached a high point earlier in the year, though sales to that quarter have recently fallen off. One disturbing factor in the market is at last in process of removal....The great need of the cotton producers at the present time is recovery of export markets. Advocates of economic isolation talk of 'forgetting Europe' and 'getting out of the depression by ourselves.' This may be good advice for industries whose output is intended mainly for home markets. But it is small comfort for the millions of cotton farmers who are dependent for prosperity on the sale of at least half of their crop abroad. For these producers any effort to get rid of some of the present barriers to international trade holds more promise than a renewed attempt to control prices by artificial means."

Cuban Sugar Exports A Havana dispatch today says: "On recommendation of the Sugar Institute, President Machado June 11 signed a decree permitting the exportation during 1933 of sugar remaining unsold on Dec. 31, 1932, from the quota assigned to the United States out of the 1931-32 crop under the Chadbourne plan. The decree stipulates that the sugar produced in 1932-33 for exportation to the United States shall be equal to the amount exported during 1932 less the stock existing in Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States on Dec. 31, 1931, above the normal stock of 300,000 tons and less the surplus existing in Cuba on that date. It is understood here that the plan to form a pool of 800,000 tons, which is expected to remain as the surplus from the United States quota from the 1931-32 crop, and withhold this sugar from the market until the price reaches 12-5 cents, has been favorably received not only by the sugar mills but by American banks, which are said to be the largest holders of sugar."

Federal Land Banks "The Federal Land Banks are gradually accruing a larger proportion of the Nation's farm mortgage loans and thus are rendering an increasing service to agriculture," declared Chas. S. Jackson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, at Baltimore, June 13. "The reason for this is that, while many loaning agencies are gradually retiring from the field of farm mortgage finance, the 12 Federal Land Banks are continuing to make loans in a sizable volume. The total farm mortgage debt in the United States decreased something like two hundred million dollars in the last few years and this decrease was reflected in a decline of \$84,000,000 in farm mortgage loans by the major life insurance companies, a decline of about \$26,000,000 in loans in the Federal Reserve System and about \$34,000,000 in the volume of loans by the Federal Land Banks during the period from 1930 to 1932. Last year the Federal Land Banks made loans to 10,898 farmers for a sum aggregating \$42,015,000. The Federal Land Banks are continuing to lend to farmers who can qualify under the Federal Farm Loan Act...."

French Paris correspondence of The Journal of American Medical
Pharmaceutic Association for June 11 says: "Prof. Marcel Labbe recently
Advertise- brought before the Academy of Medicine a question of great
ments importance. He read a number of advertising leaflets vaunting
the merits of a product with a sorbite base, presented to the
public as a sugar that has been deprived of all harmful effects
for diabetics, whereas, according to Professor Labbe, sorbite is
no better tolerated by patients than other carbohydrates. He
demands, therefore, that the academy take the initiative in put-
ting the public on its guard against these erroneous statements
so harmful to public health, and take a firm stand against the
selling with impunity of products likely to be dangerous. French
laws are silent on this subject. There is absolutely no control
of the value of products advertised to the public, except for
serums and vaccines. The law demands only that the exact com-
position of the product be stated on the label. However, most
manufacturers circumvent the law by placing the label on the
bottom of the bottle and by printing the technical names in ex-
ceedingly small type and with the terms of chemical nomenclature,
which are understood only by the initiated. As to the statements
in the prospectuses concerning the curative effects of the
product, they are formulated with absolute freedom and without
any guaranty. It is evident that a system of control would be
valuable in the interest of public health; but it is equally
evident that the introduction of such a system would cause great
confusion in the ranks of the pharmaceutic industry. Neverthe-
less, the Academy of Medicine has appointed a commission to study
carefully the situation and furnish a report on the subject."

Haas on Depression in America is the result of "a morbid state
Conditions of mind," says Harry J. Haas, president of the American
Bankers Association, according to a dispatch from the District
of Columbia Bankers Association meeting at Hot Spring, Va., yes-
terday. The report says: "Haas said that he was tempted to
'become a prophet on the basis of several tangible factors that

formerly could be relied upon to break through the vicious circle that has prolonged the depression.' Haas named seven reasons for his optimism. They were: 1. That the budget will be balanced. 2. That the element of bank failures has been eliminated as a cause of public hysteria and business fear. 3. The general price level is dropping, but at a slower rate. 4. Foreign trade agreements and tariffs are becoming more favorable. 5. America's monetary gold stock is sufficient for any demands. 6. The month of May witnessed a slight expansion in steel production, contrary to the seasonal trend. 7. Funds of Federal Reserve banks have been released and surplus reserves in banks have been increased. 'Recoveries from depressions in the past,' Haas said, 'have been foreshadowed by the appearance here and there in the general business picture of mild betterments reported in detailed factors such as I have outlined.'..."

International Economic Conference The world can not be wholly extricated from its depression through any international economic conference that does not include the problems of tariffs and intergovernmental debts in its agenda, in the opinion of three leading American economists whose views were made public June 12 at New York, according to the press of June 13. The economists are Professor M. Patterson of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor F. W. Taussig of Harvard and Professor James W. Angell of Columbia. Their ideas are set forth in replies to a questionnaire sent to them recently by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. In his answer, Professor Taussig said: "The one subject upon which the governments could at once get together and come to helpful action is that of the interallied debts and obligations. This is one thing they could settle in short order if willing to do what seems to be obviously desirable. A practicable settlement of this, indeed, would not be a panacea, or in itself put an end to the depression, but would very greatly help." Discussing intergovernment debts, Professor Angell said the United States, as the largest net creditor, is logically the country to start action, if that "seems politically expedient." He thought that much could be accomplished if the administration were to lend sympathy and encouragement to European discussions of revision. ~~Instead of pursuing further the present attitude of ostrich-like indifference.~~ Professor Angell said the United States should take the lead for a general tariff reduction on a reciprocal basis and for modification of the present most favored nation treaties to permit general reduction on this basis.

Sugar Utilization An editorial in Facts About Sugar for June says: "Research workers in Pittsburgh have found an economic justification for the ancient process of mixing sand and sugar; by reversing the proportions and adding a little sugar to the sand (with due mixture of lime and water) the tensile strength of mortar, they have discovered, can be increased sixty per cent. Chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture have worked out a process for the production of high grade cellulose, source of rayon, from sugar cane bagasse, and this same form of cane waste elsewhere has been transformed into building blocks.

Molasses has been used as a road surfacing material, and in the Philippine Islands an inquiring mind has made the discovery that a succulent salad can be prepared from the bud of the cane stalk. Nor are these all of the protean forms to which sugar plants and their products have been turned under the prodding of science. The laboratory has provided still stranger disguises for sugar, celluloid-like without celluloid's inflammability, shapes of abrasion resistant hardness transparent and opaque. Without suggesting that the time is near when sugar itself shall be only a by-product incidental to the manufacture of vegetable silk, insulating board, and alcohol to supply industry with motor power, or that we presently shall be getting our book ends and synthetic jewels from the cane and beet fields, there is reason for reflection in the growing variety of products fashioned from materials provided by the sugar industries. The sugar producer has long--and of later acutely--felt the need of extra strings to his bow. He appears now to be in a fair way of acquiring them, for if the commercial utilization of some of the new applications lies in the future, others already are sources of much-appreciated revenue...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 13.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.75; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.20 to \$3.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.30 to \$3.55; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$2.85 to \$3.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$2.85 to \$3.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$7.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat* Minneapolis 56 5/8 to 57 5/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 56 5/8 to 57 7/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 44 1/2 to 45 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 44 1/2 to 45 1/2¢; St. Louis 50 1/2¢ Nom.; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 44 to 47¢ (Nom.); Chicago 51 1/4¢; St. Louis 48¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 49¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* 46 5/8 to 50 5/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 49 5/8 to 51 5/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 32 to 34¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; Chicago 31¢; St. Louis 31¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 31 to 32¢; St. Louis 31¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 35 1/2 to 36 1/2¢; Chicago 30 3/4 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 30 to 32¢; Kansas City 34 1/4 to 35 1/2¢; Chicago 29 1/2¢; St. Louis 31¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 21 1/4 to 21 3/4¢; St. Louis 21¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 19 1/4 to 21 1/4¢; No.3 white oats Kansas City 19 1/2 to 21 1/2¢ (Nom.);

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago 20 to 21 1/2¢; St. Louis 20 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 38 to 39¢; Chicago 38 to 45¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.04 1/2.

North and South Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$2.50-\$3 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.15 f.o.b. Washington. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.25-\$1.50 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1 in the East and Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 70¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; Hales Best and Perfectos \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial, 70¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sacks in city markets. California stock 75¢-\$1 in a few cities. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$380-\$505 bulk per car in New York City; \$200-\$325 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 17 1/2¢; 91 score, 17 1/4¢; 90 score, 16 3/4¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10 to 12 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 11 to 11 1/2¢; Young Americas, 11 to 11 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 16 1/2 to 19¢; Standards, 15 3/4 to 16¢; Rehandled Receipts, 14 1/4 to 14 1/2¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points to 4.90¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.02¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 5.08¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 5.09¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 64

Section 1

June 15, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "Economy conferees last night were in disagreement among themselves. They differed not only as to the wisdom of furloughs over pay cuts but as to the action actually taken on these issues. Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, a member of the conference group and an advocate of compulsory Federal furloughs, said conferees reached virtual agreement on a completed economy program. He said they will report out today a \$131,000,000 savings bill, incorporating furloughs. Representative John McDuffie of Alabama, House economy chairman, flatly denied the statement. He said there has been no vote on furloughs. The House, he said, would not accept furloughs if reported. He declared conferees still are at odds on many issues....

"On one point the group appeared unanimous--at 9:30 this morning they will resume the economy session adjourned yesterday shortly after noon...."

RELIEF LEGIS- LATION

The Associated Press today reports: "The \$2,000,000,000 relief program offered by Senate Democrats was substituted yesterday for the Garner \$2,300,000,000 plan by the Senate banking committee. The committee agreed to report the Garner bill with the provisions of the Senate bill substituted, so that both measures can go to conference. The action was the first step toward breaking the deadlock between House and Senate on relief legislation. The Garner bill carries \$1,200,000,000 for public construction, authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to increase its capitalization by \$1,000,000,000 for construction loans, and creates an emergency fund of \$100,000,000 to be administered by the President. The Wagner bill, which was substituted, provides for a \$500,000,000 public works bond issue, to which President Hoover is opposed, and authorizes an increase of \$1,500,000,000 in the borrowing power of the Reconstruction Corporation for loans for self-liquidating construction of a public nature...."

HOME LOAN BANKS BILL APPROVED

The Senate banking committee yesterday approved the administration-sponsored House bill for the creation of a system of home loan discount banks, according to the press today. The report says: "The committee approved the Watson-Luce bill in the form in which it is now before the House, providing for the creation of a system of eight to twelve home loan banks to loosen up credit for home building....The home loan system would be capitalized with a maximum of \$125,000,000 from the Government together with the sale of securities and subscription of stock by building and loan associations."

NEW GERMAN TAXES

A Berlin dispatch today states that the heaviest tax burden ever carried by the German people was imposed yesterday when President Paul von Hindenburg wrote his name at the bottom of a sweeping emergency decree submitted to him by his new chancellor, Franz von Papen.

Section 2

Business Conditions The Business Week for June 15 says: "The critical and highly political month of June starts with most business indicators slowly sagging a bit early into the usual slackness of the summer season....The only conspicuous exception is the strengthening of building contracts and collateral structural steel awards, supported principally by public building, which apparently has not yet been completely abolished by public opposition and the prevailing economy complex....Commodity prices continue to weaken as credit expansion is delayed and the international scramble for gold grows more intense....Response of security markets to promises of private banking pool support was sharp but short-lived....Congressional uncertainties and anxiety about European developments still overshadow business and financial sentiment, but one by one the alibis are being overtaken by events, and we are being brought face to face with the fundamental issues of recovery which now lie in the field of monetary policy and must be met by international action....For these reasons recent gestures toward an international economic conference following Lausanne may finally prove to be the most hopeful development of this period of perplexity and disappointment over the policies so far followed....For the moment the most encouraging feature of the immediate situation is the slow strengthening of the banking position, with accumulating evidence that the more destructive aspects of credit deflation are temporarily under control and powerful forces toward expansion are beginning to operate."

Crop Control An editorial in Florida Farmer for June says: "The Florida Plumous Growers Association of DeLand, now closing its third fiscal year establishes beyond doubt the value of crop control. The Association handles about 60% of the Florida crop of asparagus fern and has recently demonstrated in the St. Louis market that crop control is a major factor in controlling price. Price depends upon dependable continuity of both quantity and quality and the only group able to meet the demand of the St. Louis market is the Florida Association. This dependability of delivery is a factor in establishing prices, which in the St. Louis market, once the association entered that field quickly rose some \$4 per case of 1,000 sprays with a correspondingly higher return to the grower members of the association. Crop control in every Florida commodity association is essentially desirable and should be the aim of every cooperative in the State."

Flower Marketing An editorial in Florists Exchange for June 4 says: "...A prominent advertising man and student of business is reported as having told a group of florists various things that are fundamentally wrong in the conduct of their industry, notably that its production methods have gone far ahead of its merchandising activities upon which the profitable disposal of its products depends. Then, quite separate from that, reference is made in several places to a scheme successfully initiated in Chicago for the disposal of huge block orders of flowers as a

help in cleaning up surpluses. The initial deal took some 175,000 roses on the market at one swoop; and the effect of their distribution as premiums by the retail stores of a gigantic mail order concern was apparently such as to delight even the hard boiled executives of that super efficient organization....Is there anything wrong about that sort of salesmanship--except, possibly, the fact that it is several years later than it should have been in making its appearance?..."

Market Suggestions An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for June says: "America's great untouched market lies upon the farms of the country; says the Manufacturer's Record, which educes these figures from the 1930 census to prove the statement. Note these convincing figures: Less than 16 per cent of farm dwellings have running water. Only 13.4 per cent have electric lights, while 34 per cent have telephones. On 3,650,000 farms reporting, 58 per cent of the country's total, there were 4,134,000 automobiles, while of farms reporting only 13.4 per cent have motor trucks and 13.5 per cent tractors. Power equipment for farms is also exceedingly low. Farms reporting electric motors used for farm work numbered 256,663, or 4.1 per cent, and they used 1,381,000 motors; and 945,000 farms, or 15 per cent, used 1,131,108 stationary internal combustion engines. Here is obviously a potentially large and inviting market for manufacturers of equipment and machinery suitable for farm results. The absorption by the farms of automobiles suggests the possibilities for these other needed articles, and it is quite likely that the greatest manufacturing expansion during the next few years will be in the field of agriculture and the rural home."

Milk and Dental Caries London correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for June 11 says: "The work of Mrs. Mellanby appears to show that administration of vitamin D to children living under urban conditions diminishes the incidence of caries in teeth already formed. She has recently published evidence to show that if the diet is cereal free as well as rich in vitamin D the results are still better. But Mr. Evelyn Sprawson, director of dental studies at the London Hospital Dental School, has a somewhat different view. Before the Royal Society of Medicine he introduced evidence that raw milk, whether such as nature provides for the purpose or that of cows, has a profound influence on the development and calcification of the teeth of man and confers some immunity from caries. Since 1908 he has had under dental supervision hundreds of children in institutions. Before admission they did not receive as a rule proper care, principally on account of poverty. They showed a high percentage of dental caries. Thus in one institution there were in 1910 some 1,100 girls and 750 boys of ages ranging from 3 to 16 years. Of the girls, 78 per cent had dental caries, and 148 first permanent molars in 400 were carious at the ages of 10, 11 and 12 taken together. For the boys the figures were 86 per cent and 183 carious molars. From 1925 onward, the boys had a daily ration of a pint of raw milk (milk at no time heated to

more than a few degrees above body temperature). Mr. Sprawson did not know of this, but in 1928 and increasingly afterwards he noticed a change in his work--a remarkable diminution in the number of children returning for further treatment after dental caries had once been treated. At first this was attributed to vitamin D, which exists in small amounts in milk, but experience at another institution where cod liver oil with its large content of vitamin D was freely used did not confirm the conclusion. At this institution the milk was delivered pasteurized. It might be thought that a high degree of calcification of the enamel, such as is said to be produced by vitamin D, would protect against dental caries, but Mr. Sprawson finds that this is not so...."

Store
Trade
in
Rural
Areas

An editorial in The Dakota Farmer for May 28 says:
"Figures from the 1930 preliminary census of distribution show the number of stores in towns under 10,000. There are 698,190 such stores in the United States, or 45% of all stores in the country, and making annual sales of \$14,926,221,000, or 30% of the country's store total. These stores serve an estimated population of 64,434,969, or 52% of the country's total population. In the Dakotas, however, the situation is quite different, the figures emphasizing the dominant agricultural population and interests of these States. South Dakota has 7,416 stores in this classification, or 82% of all stores in the State, with annual sales of \$184,340,000, or 70% of State store total. These 7,416 stores serve an estimated population of 600,516, or 87% of the State's population. North Dakota has 7,009 stores in the classification, or 86% of all stores in the State, with annual sales of \$172,430,000, or 74% of the store sales total. These 7,009 stores serve an estimated population of 607,925, or 89% of the total State population."

Wholesale
Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending June 4 stands at 64.0 as compared with 64.3 for the week ending May 28. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows that a decrease of one-half of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of June 4, when compared with the week ending on May 28.

Wool
Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for June 11 says:
"There is a slight improvement in the demand for wool, so that there is now the possibility to quote prices with some sense of assurance. Fair-sized purchases have been made this week by a few buyers of nearly all grades and types of domestic wool. In the West, the movement of the new clip continues moderately. It is estimated that 40 to 50 per cent of the new domestic clip has been moved from first hands either by sale or consignment, chiefly by the latter method. There is evidence of returning

confidence in the piece goods markets in the underlying stability of wool and wool goods prices. No big movement has yet occurred, but better interest is being shown. The foreign markets are fairly steady on the basis of the last London colonial wool sales. Primary markets are generally closed for the season."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 14.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 56 to 57¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 56 to 57¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 43 3/4 to 45¢; St. Louis 49 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 48 1/2¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 43 1/4 to 46 1/2¢; St. Louis 48¢ (Nom.); No.1 W. Wh. Portland 48 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 45 1/8 to 49 1/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 48 to 50¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 31 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 32¢; St. Louis 31¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 31 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 31¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 35 1/2 to 36 1/2¢; Chicago 31 1/4 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 29 to 31¢; Kansas City 34 to 35 1/2¢; St. Louis 31¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 21 1/4 to 21 1/2¢; St. Louis 20 3/4¢; No.3 white oats 19 1/4 to 21 1/4¢; Kansas City 19 to 21¢; Chicago 20 1/4 to 21 1/4¢; St. Louis 20 1/4¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 38 to 39¢; Chicago 38 to 45¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.00 3/4 to \$1.04 3/4.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.75; cows, good and choice \$3 to \$5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.40; vealers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.35 to \$3.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$2.90 to \$3.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.25 to \$7.10.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$3-\$3.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. Washington. Alabama, Louisiana and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.35-\$1.50 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; few 90¢ f.o.b. Mobile. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 70¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.25-\$3 per standard 45s in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial, 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$365-\$475 bulk per car in New York City; \$175-\$275 f.o.b. Leesburg.

*Prices basis ordinary protein

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 17¢; 91 score, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Standards, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 16¢; Rehandled Receipts, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points to 4.94¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.28¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 5.11¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 5.13¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 65

Section 1

June 16, 1932.

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

The press today reports: "Throwing farm relief legislation and the Glass banking bill into the discard, the Senate yesterday began to clear its program in order to adjourn before the Democratic convention. At the same time it was warned by Senator Borah and Senator Lewis that all essential business must be dealt with first.

"Still facing the Senate are the economy and relief programs, the home loan bank bill, the bonus and some of the appropriation bills. Economy conferees last night were in a deadlock over the opposite furlough and pay-cut plans. Relief legislation was held up pending the recovery of Speaker Garner....

"The Senate disposed of the McNary three-way farm relief plan by referring it back to a committee. The vote was 38 to 28. Leaders believed that killed it for this session...."

THE HOME LOAN BILL

The press today states that the bill to establish a Federal home loan banking system was passed yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate. The bill would create from eight to twelve home loan banks, capitalized at not less than \$5,000,000 each. The Government would be liable--through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation--for subscribing up to \$125,000,000 of the capital. The banks would discount mortgages held by members of the system which would be open to building and loan associations, cooperative banks, homestead associations and savings banks.

GRASSHOPPER CONTROL LEG- ISLATION

The press today states that the Senate last night decided to insist upon inclusion in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill of funds for grasshopper control in the Northwest. This has been rejected twice by the House. The report says: "Without a record vote, it refused to recede from its appropriation of

\$1,450,000 in the \$175,000,000 Agriculture Department supply bill and appointed conferees to take up this point with the House. The conferees are Senators McNary, Jones of Washington, Keyes and Kendrick."

FRANCE WITHDRAWS GOLD

The New York Times June 15 says: "The last of the Bank of France's dollar balances, amounting to \$55,000,000, was withdrawn from this market June 14, a part being converted into earmarked gold and part being exported in the form of gold bullion.

This action brought to a conclusion one of the most remarkable achievements in financial history--the repayment by the United States since 1929 of all but \$700,000,000 of the \$3,000,000,000 of the short-term funds lodged in this market by foreign central banks, governments and private interests....Further exports of gold may be looked for in the next few months, but these will be made out of stocks already earmarked for foreign account here, which amount to about \$454,000,000, and will involve no loss to the monetary gold stocks of the country...."

Section 2

Business
Situation

Review of J. Henry Schroeder & Co., London, for May 23 says: "Revival of trade and business can only be achieved by the restoration of political confidence. This evident fact has been put clearly to the statesmen of Europe by three bankers' committees which had been asked by the statesmen to make financial bricks without the necessary political straw. It was emphasized by the Wiggin Committee last August, repeated by the Basle Committee on the Young Plan in December, and reiterated in January by the Berlin Committee which arranged for a renewal of the 'standstill agreement.' It has also been asserted, with a persistence that may well have tried the patience of our readers, in successive numbers of this quarterly circular. But loudly as the message has been repeated, it does not seem to have penetrated to the minds of those who guide the world's political destinies; or, if it has so penetrated, the political difficulties that make political confidence impossible have proved too obstinate for remedy. 'Time is short,' said the Wiggin Committee nine months ago. It is shorter still now. But in the meantime political tension on the Continent has grown rather than waned, and the problem of abolishing Franco-German friction--for that is the core of the whole question--seems to be as far as ever from solution. And so, as was inevitable, the general outlook in trade and finance abroad has grown steadily blacker. It was admirably described in a speech made by Lord Revelstoke at the meeting on April 13 of the United Kingdom Provident Institution. 'What,' he asked, 'do we see when we look abroad today. We see a world writhing, as it were, in a purgatory of its own making. We see the stream of international commerce which is said to require, for its normal flow, some 400 pounds millions of fresh credit every year, reduced to a trickle and losing its way "in bogs and sands," the price of goods having fallen below the cost of production. We see these goods losing value daily, because they have ceased, or nearly ceased, to change hands. We see the burden of debts and of taxation intensified to breaking point, solvent debtors in default, banking facilities at a standstill. We see the delicate mechanism of exchange crippled by arbitrary control, barter between governments supplanting the efforts of individual traders, foodstuffs being destroyed in despair, warehouses glutted with a surplus that is only redundant because the consuming power of millions of people has been either frustrated or paralyzed....Such a picture, every line in which we must all admit to be true, is a terrible indictment of our civilization."

Dairy Cows

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for June 15 says: "That low prices for dairy products has not cooled the ardor or reduced the amount of enthusiasm for good dairy cows in the Southwest has been made manifest at the various shows held thus far this year. This interest has not been confined to breeders who have something to sell, but in a large measure the success of the shows is due to the attendance of farmers and their wives. Farm and Ranch has commented upon the splendid success of the

Panhandle-Plains show held last April. The next attraction was at Dublin, Texas, known as the Heart of Texas Jersey show, and this was followed by the Oklahoma State Dairy show held at Duncan. At all these shows there was a decided improvement in the class of animals in competition, and all of them were largely attended. Perhaps the most encouraging note in our economic situation is found in the fact that farmers of the Southwest are showing an appreciation for better livestock; that they have a better understanding of what constitutes a good cow or a good beef animal or hog, and are able to judge with commendable accuracy the various animals brought into the show ring. The number of animals exhibited at Dublin was slightly under last year's showing, but the quality was much higher. There was an improvement in attendance at the ring side and the interest manifested foretold a greater future for the dairy industry in the 'Heart of Texas.' At the Oklahoma State Show held in Duncan we found over 300 of the best bred dairy animals ever assembled in that State at one time. The show lasted four days and interest never abated. Oklahoma is now leading the States of the Southwest in the development of the dairy industry. It got a late start but is making up by culling herds of unprofitable cows, by introducing good sires, and by creating a love for fine livestock. The show at Duncan brought together many enthusiastic advocates of the dairy industry from all sections of the State and from northern counties of Texas. These men and women returned to their homes with added interest in good cows. At this show we found the 4-H club boys and girls in force. In several of the classes they competed with older breeders and carried some of the blue ribbons out of the ring. The girls put on demonstrations of butter and cheese making; showed how to balance the family food rations and displayed marked ability and knowledge in other departments of domestic science. The dairy industry in the Southwest moves forward on constructive lines. Eventually the prediction that Texas and Oklahoma will be among the leading dairy States in the union, will be fulfilled."

Insulin
Crystals

Science for May 3 says: "The crystal form of insulin, secretion of the islands of Langerhans in the pancreas, which regulates the body's use of sugar, has been studied by means of long-wave x-rays. Professor G. L. Clark, of the department of chemistry of the University of Illinois, has reported his findings on this subject to The Physical Review. X-ray photographs of crystals give a picture of the internal arrangement of the atoms in the crystal. Such studies have been made of other crystals. One of the first to be investigated this way was the familiar sodium chloride, our common table salt. With the x-ray investigation and microscopic data, Professor Clark found the crystal form of insulin to be monoclinic, with one angle between 88 and 90 degrees. The individual crystals frequently assume a pseudo hexagonal form. There were 26 molecules per unit cell."

Michigan An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for June 11 says:
Farm "The decline in Michigan farm prices has been relatively small
Prices since 1920. At that time the average price was 154 per cent of
the 1910-14 average. Now it is 97, making a drop of 57 points.
The decline for the whole country is 81 points. That for Illinois is 94; Indiana, 101; Wisconsin, 80; Iowa, 133; Minnesota, 115. In the final analysis this stability of farm values reflects the relative soundness of our system of farming."

Northwest An editorial in Commercial West for June 4 says: "When
Conditions Governor William B. Geery of the Federal Reserve Bank of
Minneapolis made the statement last week that creation of a committee for the Northwest to help ease the credit situation was not necessary he made a pronouncement that will go far to help brace up the backbone of industry and trade in this area. Governor Geery's statement was official re-establishment of the fact that the Northwest has come through the business recession of the past two and a half years in far better position financially than almost any other section of the United States. Operation, first, of the National Credit Corporation in the Northwest proved this fact when applications for loans from banks were practically nil. Distribution of less than \$8,000,000 in loans in this area by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation again substantiates the position of the Northwest as sound and as not fundamentally in need of financial support. And now comes the governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of this district who states that the credit situation in the Northwest does not need the stimulation of the influence of a special committee of business men and bankers such as were established at New York City and in Chicago last week...."

Pioneer Anne O'Hare McCormick, writing under the title "The
Standards New Frontier" in The Ladies Home Journal for July, says:
"...Now the task is to adapt human life to the environment man himself has created. Fundamentally, the present crisis means that we have rushed ahead into new country--America in the vanguard because we were the first people to go the limit with machines--without surveying the terrain beforehand and providing first aid for the casualties. This new settlement is harder than the old; it is brain-racking, confusing, without precedent. It calls for the same qualities that wrought order in the earlier wilds--courage, ingenuity, perseverance, cooperation, faith, a tough and valorous humor. And it calls for more, just for the reason that now we don't go empty-handed or afoot but take our machines with us. If it's up to the women, as the chief bursars and disbursers of the family income, to help restore national prosperity by spending wisely, how much more is it up to the women to fix the standards not only of living but of life! During our recent effervescent period, we saw little of the still waters underneath the froth....Are we indeed a nation that has lost its way? No one can range the country without hearing that question many times, in many forms. It is as if the necessity of considering the cost of what we

buy has led to a reappraisal of values all along the line. Never in our time, at any rate, were so many Americans examining America, comparing what it is with what it was, worrying over what it is to be....The frontier throws people together; its influence probably accounts for the neighborliness that has characterized American life. For years you have heard people assert that the automobile and the apartment house have destroyed the pleasant state called neighborhood. If that is so, then it has come to life again. When all classes of citizens share the same experience and tussle with the same problems, every town is a neighborhood...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Prices

June 15.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$7.75; cows, good and choice \$3 to \$5; heifers (550-830 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.60; vealers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.25; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.30 to \$3.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.35 to \$3.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$7.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 57 1/8¢ to 58 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring, Minneapolis 57 1/8 to 58 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 45 1/4 to 46 1/4¢; No.2 hard winter,* 44 3/4¢ to 46¢; St. Louis 50¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 49 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 44 1/2¢; Chicago 51 1/4¢ to 51 1/2¢; St. Louis 49¢; No.1 white wheat, Portland 49 1/2¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 46 1/4¢ to 50 1/2¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 49 1/2¢ to 50 1/2¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 32 3/8¢ to 34 3/8¢; No.2 mixed corn, Kansas City 32¢ to 33¢; Chicago 32 1/4¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 32 1/2¢ to 33 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢ to 32¢; No.2 yellow, Kansas City 36 1/2¢ to 37 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 30¢ to 32¢; Kansas City 35¢ to 36 1/2¢; Chicago 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats, Chicago 32¢; St. Louis 21¢ to 21 1/4¢ (Nom.); No.3 white, Minneapolis 19 1/2¢ to 21 1/2¢; Kansas City 19¢ to 21¢; Chicago 20 3/4¢ to 22¢; St. Louis 20 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 38¢ to 39¢; Chicago 37¢ to 44¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.01 3/4 to \$1.05 3/4.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$3-\$3.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.25-\$2.50 f.o.b. Washington. Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.60 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1 f.o.b.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Northern Round Whites potatoes 65¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.25-\$2.75 per standard 45s in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial, 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sacks in city markets. California stock 75¢-\$1 in Chicago. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$355-\$475 bulk per car in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points to 5.05¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.23¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 5.24¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 5.24¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 17¢; 90 score, $16\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Standards, $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16¢; Rehandled Receipts, $14\frac{1}{4}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 66

Section 1

June 17, 1932.

THE ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "After a day's respite from slow moving economy negotiations, House and Senate conferees this morning will make one last effort to break down the impasse barring the way to agreement on either compulsory Federal furloughs or flat cuts in Government pay. Lacking agreement, indications are the conference group will report out a bill embracing all economies on which the two factions are in harmony, leaving the pay cut-furlough issue to be thrashed out again on the floor of either chamber...."

WHEAT AND COTTON RELIEF BILL

The Fulmer bill to release to the Red Cross for relief purposes 40,000,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bales of cotton from Farm Board stocks was passed yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate, according to the press today.

NEW GRAIN STABILIZATION OFFICIAL

A Chicago dispatch today states that the appointment of Frank C. Russell, vice president of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, as manager of the New York office of the Grain Stabilization Corporation was announced June 15 by George F. Milnor, president of the corporation. The report says: "The New York office, which will be opened soon, will handle the selling of the coffee obtained from the Brazilian Government in exchange for United States wheat. Russell was recommended for the position by an advisory committee appointed by leading coffee dealers."

TYPHUS FEVER VACCINE AN- NOUNCED

Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, of the Public Health Service, announced last night at Washington that a preventive vaccine has been developed for typhus fever, according to the press today.

FRANCE REDUCES FOREIGN WHEAT

A Paris dispatch today states that the amount of imported wheat allowed to be used in French flour was reduced by the government yesterday to 45 per cent. The report says: "A decree last month permitted flour millers to include 50 per cent of foreign wheat in flour until the arrival of early wheat from the south of France and from North Africa. The foreign wheat percentage had been gradually raised from 30 per cent because of a shortage of grain in France."

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

A Lausanne, Switzerland, dispatch today says: "The reparations conference, which heard Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain declare at its opening session yesterday that American help is imperative if the world's economic miseries are to be wiped out, will operate behind closed doors when it gets down to business today.... Franz von Papen, Germany's new chancellor, will present his argument that the Reich no longer can pay reparations...."

Section 2

American
Exports

The Department of Commerce announced June 15 that the United States had a favorable foreign trade balance of approximately \$20,000,000 during May. Exports last month, the Department said, were approximately \$132,000,000 and imports \$112,000,000. During the same month in 1931 exports were \$203,970,000 and imports, \$179,694,000. The department also announced that exports of cotton during May aggregated 501,000 bales, a decrease of 44,000 bales from April, but an increase of 165,000 bales over May, 1931. Exports of cotton during the first five months of the calendar year aggregated 3,863,000 bales, an increase of 1,564,000 bales over the corresponding five months of 1931. The value of cotton exported in May aggregated \$17,577,000 compared with \$20,518,000 in April and \$18,825,000 in May, 1931. The total value of cotton exported during the five months of the calendar year was \$147,435,000, an increase of \$13,988,000 over the first five months of 1931. During May all of the important countries took more American cotton than in May, 1931. The increase for the United Kingdom was 67,000 bales, France 21,000 bales, Italy 17,000 bales, Germany 10,000 bales, and Japan 20,000. (Press, June 16.)

Chemical
Engineer
Meeting

A Schenectady, N.Y., dispatch June 16 reports: "A new application of the cathode ray tube in X-ray spectroscopy and quantitative analysis, which not only detects the presence of very small quantities of an element but also 'weighs' a particle as small as one three-millionth of an ounce, was described here today by Dr. Forton R. Fonda of the General Electric Company before the twenty-fourth semi-annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. A grapefruit plant that flowered in five weeks instead of the normal five years after exposing the seed for a few minutes to an X-ray tube also was among the new curiosities of science displayed before the gathering.

"Other new devices and methods described by General Electric laboratory research workers included a new method for counting the quantity of ions in the air, and of generating ions when the quantity fell below the normal level of outdoor air. While the exact significance of ion production and control in the air one breathes in relation to health and well-being remains to be proved, the problem is being studied by the medical profession, and there are some who believe that there is a direct relation between the number of ions in the air and certain diseases...."

Farm Loans

A Wichita, Kans., dispatch today says: "The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of this city announces a reduction of its interest rate from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent which will be reflected in interest rates charged farmers by the local financing corporations which discount their notes or borrow upon them from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, in the States of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma. Farmers' cooperative marketing associations, which deal directly with the Federal

Intermediate Credit Bank, will also have the benefit of a lower rate. The bank has been able to reduce its rate from $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (prior to April 15) to the present low level because of a combination of lower interest rates on prime securities and because of the enactment by Congress of legislation making the debentures of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks--their principal source of funds, aside from their capital--more liquid as investments. They are now eligible collateral for loans from Federal Reserve Banks to member banks...."

Gold Basis An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for June 16 says: "Tuesday, June 14, 1932, should go down in history as the day on which it was demonstrated to all the world that the American dollar had withstood a concerted foreign assault and remained firm on its base of gold. The run on the dollar is ended and with it the abnormal flow of gold to Europe. Fear now can give place to confidence. With the placing of \$50,000,000 under earmark on Tuesday the Bank of France completed the withdrawal of its balances in this country. Other central banks of the Continent had already completed their withdrawals. The response in foreign exchange rates was impressive. With the exception of the Swiss, all foreign exchanges which before were at a premium have fallen below the gold point, and even the Swiss is weakening. Since England suspended gold payments less than nine months ago over \$1,100,000,000 net of gold has been withdrawn from the United States and our monetary stock even now comes close to \$4,000,000,000. Counting back to the time when the financial world was shaken in 1929 it will be seen that since October of that year balances to the amount of \$2,250,000,000 have been called back to foreign countries. Large as the total is, the net gold loss to this country after deducting imports has been but \$480,000,000...."

Milk Price A Syracuse, N.Y., dispatch today says: "Raising the price of milk to a point where the farmer will get a fair return on his investment and for his labor was urged yesterday by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Commissioner of Health for New York City, at the annual meeting of the home-making department of the Dairymen's League. 'We need not only one but several organizations,' he said, 'for only through organizations of dairymen can the price of milk be raised to the desired level. One organization might have for its sole purpose the checking up of the credit of persons to whom milk is sold by the farmers. Many of these middlemen do not pay for the milk and do not intend to pay for it. They slash the price of milk, give away a week's supply to get new customers and kill the business for honest distributors.' Commissioner Wynne said that two methods were open to cities in preventing exorbitant milk prices. One was the opening of the milk shed, which would cut the price of milk in twenty-four hours, and the other was legislation to make milk a public utility and regulate its price....Dr. Wynne said that New York City had gained 2 per cent in its milk consumption, while other metropolitan districts had lost 17 per cent. He considered this a hopeful sign for the dairymen...."

Planned Economy An editorial in The Saturday Evening Post for June 18 says: "Just now, collective action, in policy or operations, is being widely extolled under the rather fancy term of planned economy. Because not much can be brought up directly against it, many seem to take it for granted that much may be said for it. The countries of Europe want planned economy. The producers of rubber, nitrate, copper and sugar have been working for planned economy. The last meeting of the American Economic Association had a session on planned economy. A fast start may mean a poor finish. Many of the planned economies are attempts to stop losing money. Investors have been adventuresome, over-extension has occurred, capital is being lost. Planned economy is invoked to curb the efforts of competitors....Perhaps a modest beginning would be to plan balanced budgets."

Population Figures An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for June 1 says: "News that in Chicago the birth figures are falling below the deaths, is followed by a similar discovery in many other places, large and small. No doubt in Bloomington and virtually every city of this size, there is a smaller gap between the deaths and the births, if the latter have not actually outrun the former. All this indicates that the rapid growth of the population of the country as a whole is due to a distinct showing-up process. The folks who study vital statistics and follow their trend are now saying with good reason that America is due to become static in population about 1950. If the larger cities are showing a much slackened birthrate, probably due in part to the economic conditions, the slowing-up process may be greater than these calculators contend. For the first time in the Nation's history, more aliens are now leaving our shores than are entering the country. The increase from immigration will never be as important a factor as formerly. Heretofore it has been the rule that each census disclosed a gain of two million in population for each year. But this rule is due to a revision with the next census. Business and industry must eventually be readjusted to the present population or the smaller rate of increase than has prevailed up to now."

Vitamin Study London correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for June 11 says: "It has been shown that vitamins can be produced by irradiation of substances termed provitamins--thus, vitamin D from ergosterol. At the Laboratory of Physical Chemistry, Cambridge, work has been done by Drs. F.P. Bowden and C. P. Snow, which shows that vitamins as well as provitamins are affected by light and can be destroyed by it if a certain wavelength is used. By means of an instrument resembling a spectroscope, intense rays of a certain wavelength were concentrated on a vitamin or provitamin contained in a tiny cell and the sensitiveness of the substance was studied. The provitamin A, carotene, absorbs visible light but is not altered by it. But ultraviolet rays convert it into a substance giving the spectrum of vitamin A and also the chemical reactions of that substance. Biologic tests demonstrating that vitamin A

is actually formed will require some weeks for completion. The new substance absorbs waves of a length different from those which the provitamin absorbs and is destroyed by them. This discovery is of practical importance, for it shows that in the manufacture of vitamins only those which the provitamin absorbs should be used, and destruction of the vitamin so formed should be avoided by excluding the rays which it absorbs. Vitamin B is quickly destroyed by rays which it absorbs. The isolation of a crystalline substance, hexuronic acid, from lemons, of which small doses are protective against scurvy, has suggested that this is vitamin C. Vitamin D has been produced by irradiation of the provitamin ergosterol. A method preventing destruction of this vitamin by the rays which it absorbs has been suggested. The study of vitamins by precise physicochemical methods is still in its infancy, but it is already clear that it may displace experiments on animals in estimating their amount in a diet and, further, that deficiency in a given vitamin may be made good more easily by a process of selective irradiation than by any other method."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 16.—Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$8; cows, good and choice \$3 to \$5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$6.75; vealers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.40 to \$3.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50 to \$3.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.15 to \$3.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$7.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 57 3/8¢ to 58 3/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 57 3/8¢ to 58 3/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 45¢ to 46 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 45¢ to 46 1/4¢; Chicago 52 1/2¢; St. Louis 51¢; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 50¢ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 44 1/2¢ to 46 1/2¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 49¢ to 50¢; No.1 white wheat, Portland 49 1/2¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 46 5/8¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 49 5/8¢ to 51 5/8¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 32 1/2¢ to 34 1/2¢; No.2 mixed corn, Kansas City 32¢ to 33¢; Chicago 33 3/4¢; St. Louis 32¢ to 32 1/2¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 32 1/2¢ to 33 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.2 yellow, Kansas City 35¢ to 36¢; St. Louis 32 1/2 to 33¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 30¢ to 31¢; Kansas City 34¢ to 35¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.2 white oats, Chicago 21 1/2¢ to 23¢; St. Louis 21 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.3 white, Minneapolis 19 5/8¢ to 21 5/8¢; Kansas City 19¢ to 21¢; Chicago 20 1/2¢ to 22¢; St. Louis 20 1/2 to 21¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 38¢ to 39¢; Chicago 37¢ to 44¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.02 to \$1.06.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3-\$3.50 per stave barrels in eastern cities; \$2.35-\$2.50 f.o.b. Washington. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.60 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1 f.o.b. Baton Rouge. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 70¢-75¢ carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.25-\$2.75 per standard 45s in city markets; \$1.10 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 34-36 pounds average, \$510-\$520 bulk per car in New York City; 24-30 pounds average, \$125-\$200 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 5.07¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 7.96¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 5.23¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 5.27¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 17¢; 90 score, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10 to 13¢; Single Daisies, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢; Standards, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16¢; Rehandled Receipts, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLV, No. 67

Section 1

June 18, 1932.

ECONOMY PROGRAM

The press today says: "The Government's furlough-pay cut stepchild will be laid at the door of the House of Representatives today by a conference committee divided within itself as to wisdom of conflicting plans for reducing Federal personnel costs. A final appeal from the White House for adoption of the furlough plan, citing five-day week advantages and increased savings claimed, came too late to exert any influence on economy conferees. They had just voted to report back the economy bill, with the furlough-pay cut title in disagreement. The formal report will be filed in the House today. Under lay-over rules of the House, the issue can not come to a vote before Monday at earliest. Then Representative John McDuffie, Alabama, will move that the House recede from its stand and accept the Senate economy committee proposal of 10 per cent pay cuts on salaries over \$1,000...."

TEXAS WHEAT

Men sue Chicago Board
An Amarillo, Tex., dispatch today says: "Eight Texas Pan-men sue Chicago Board handle wheat growers filed suit in Federal district court here yesterday against the Chicago Board of Trade, asking damages of \$48,795, representing losses on wheat sales, an injunction against 'pit' operations and long and short selling and disclosure of the names of eight traders they allege control the wheat market...."

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

A Lausanne, Switzerland, dispatch today says: "The long-awaited Lausanne conference got under way yesterday with restrained expressions of differences among the major powers, but before the first session ended an agreement was obtained for a stop-gap continuance, in effect, of the Hoover moratorium. In no way involving the United States, this agreement suspended reparations payments from June 30, the end of the Hoover moratorium, for the duration of the Lausanne conference...."

INTERMEDIATE BANK RATES

A lower rate of interest on all new loans to financing institutions and farmers' cooperative marketing organizations was announced June 15 by eleven of the 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, due to the low rates of interest borne by their last sale of debentures, aggregating about \$30,000,000. The debenture rate is attributed to the lower interest rates in the money markets and the fact that the passage of the Norbeck-Steagall bill by Congress made the debentures of these banks eligible collateral for loans from Federal Reserve Banks. The banks located at Springfield, Mass., Baltimore, Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis and Wichita reduced their rates on June 15 from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; St. Paul, from 5 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Spokane, Omaha and Berkeley, Calif., from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent; and Houston from 4 to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The Columbia bank rate will remain at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The branch bank at Porto Rico will reduce its rate from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 per cent.

Section 2

British Agri-culture Country Life (London) for June 4 says: "A public document which has created much less of a stir than it should have done is the final report of the Agricultural Policy Committee set up by the Central Landowners' Association. Everybody knows that one of the crying needs of this country is that farming should be made to pay. If this is to happen, our farmers must be provided with fair competitive conditions in order to enable them to organize their industry on up-to-date and efficient lines. This was the gist of the interim report published by the same committee in January. They now are able to welcome, as steps in the right direction, not only the passing of the Import Duties Act and the setting up of a wheat quota, but also the action taken by the Minister of Agriculture in setting up reorganization commissions for the milk and pig industries. What further recommendations can now be made? The aim and object of endeavor is 'to make farming pay' or, as the committee say, 'to secure so far as is humanly possible the permanence of a stable and reasonably remunerative level of prices for home produce, and a sense of security for those who depend upon the cultivation of the soil.' ...It is, however, in its presentation of the case of the owner of agricultural land that the report is most interesting. The owners of agricultural land in this country are the source of at least two-thirds of the capital invested in agriculture, and they actually farm about 36 per cent of the total area under crops and grass in England and Wales. In the past they have, under the landlord and tenant system, provided the farmer with capital at far below a commercial rate of interest. Nowadays, as the result of taxation and death duties, big estates have been and are being broken up, with the result that large numbers of farmers who previously obtained their capital at nominal rates are now facing commercial rates of 5 or 6 per cent. This is one of the direct causes of our agricultural troubles, for unless the farmer-owner has sufficient capital and credit to undertake necessary expenditure, he is only doing harm to the industry... The question of credit facilities is almost equally important. In the absence of a proper system--and it certainly is lacking at the present moment--a large proportion of our best farmers will be unable to take full advantage of the revival of agriculture which we expect. But such a credit scheme must obviously be an integral part of a comprehensive policy designed to maintain a stable level in values of land and farm produce. So far as long-term credits are concerned, the committee believe that adequate facilities already exist. On the other hand, the banks naturally hesitate to make advances on agricultural charges during a steadily falling market, and the farmer has been prevented from turning from the old sources of credit to new. This problem obviously should be tackled again at the earliest possible moment, and as it is manifest that as yet we are still far from a solution, the committee are probably wise in urging that, in the light of the experience gained by the working of the act of 1928, the Minister should convene a conference of all the interests concerned...."

Dairy-
men's
League
Meeting

A Syracuse, N.Y., dispatch June 17 states that Louis J. Taber, of Ohio, Master of the National Grange, said at the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League at Syracuse June 16: "... The program of organizing agriculture calls for a sound land policy and one recognizing the recreational, conservational and food production value of land and to the stopping of irrigation and reclamation until farm prices improve. A better marketing system must be developed, one giving the producer a large share of the consumer's dollar...." Governor Wilson of Vermont at the same meeting declared that statistics compiled by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture show that the change of a cent a quart on milk means a difference of \$239.20 a year to the average dairyman with ten cows, but only \$4.60 a year to the average consumer. "So far as I can learn," he said, "nobody claims that the price paid to the producer is too much but, as usual, if there is trouble in the market the farmer is expected to take the loss. The farmers of New England and New York and the Northern Atlantic States are getting organized as never before. They require some profit to keep in business and they are not going out of business. The consumer can not have them go out of business."

Figures showed that the league's business last year amounted to \$70,158,911. It added 3,327 members, bringing the total to 52,117, and marketed a total of 1,470,172,437 quarts of milk for its members.

Poultry
Coopera-
tion in
Florida

An editorial in Florida Farmer for June says: "While 'big business' of every description has gone to the wall during the present financial stringency, Florida's cooperatives have continued to make some progress. Among the most amazing stories of progress in the face of almost insuperable difficulties is that of the Central and North Florida Poultry Cooperatives, with headquarters in Orlando. Under the leadership of A.E. Pickard, president of the Central and S. E. deHaven, president of the North Florida, supported by an able board of directors, P. C. Benjamin, who took over the management of the joint associations in December last has lifted these organizations out of virtual bankruptcy and consolidated their position to a point where they are now financially stronger than they have ever been since they were first organized. Liabilities which exceeded assets when Mr. Benjamin took over the management have been reduced to a point where assets considerably exceed liabilities; past due pools have been brought up to date while the cash position of the association has been made safer than ever for the members. To the group of Central and North Florida poultrymen who have helped carry forward the association to its present situation the poultry industry of Florida owes a vote of thanks; the progress which has been made is a tribute to the spirit of cooperation which is always evident in Orlando, and the principle of cooperation which is once more vindicated even in these troublesome times."

Rumania's An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for June 11 says:
Farm "Rumania has passed a law cutting all farm debts 50 per cent,
Debts and reducing interest rates to four per cent. That sounds radical, but it is not radical at all. Dollars have doubled in purchasing power, so the creditor should receive only half as many of them. We must raise farm prices quickly in this country, or else we shall be compelled to scale down debts in order to save our agriculture."

Trucking An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for May 28 says:
Reciprocity "Four States compel Michigan truckers to take out licenses as soon as they cross their State line. These are Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia. They accord the same treatment to truckers from other States. As a result the Michigan utilities commission has adopted the policy of treating trucks from these States in the same manner as their authorities treat ours. This action appears just; and since considerable Michigan farm produce is moved by truck into and through these commonwealths, the retaliation in promoting a more satisfactory relationship, may prove of direct benefit to many Michigan farmers."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

VOL. XLV, No. 68

Section 1

June 20, 1932.

FARM RELIEF LEGISLATION

The House on Saturday passed an amendment to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation act providing that \$50,000,000 be made immediately available to the Secretary of Agriculture for loans to farmers who suffered crop failures in 1931, and for livestock production, poultry and dairy farming, or crop planting or cultivation, according to the press today. The report says: "The original amount can be expanded through the notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations of the corporation so long as the Secretary of Agriculture determines that an emergency exists. The bill has already passed the Senate and will be sent to the White House today for President Hoover's signature....."

ECONOMY LEGISLATION

The press of June 19 says: "An economy bill with theoretical reductions of about \$65,000,000 in Federal expenditures for the fiscal year 1933, out of a budget in excess of \$4,000,000,000, was reported on Saturday by Senate and House conferees. This bill, the total of which is challenged in many quarters as being actually not more than \$50,000,000, includes neither the thirty-day furlough plan incorporated in it by the Senate at the insistence of the President, nor a percentage pay-cut plan such as was passed by the House....."

The press today says: "The question of trimming Federal salaries goes back to the House today. Since the conferees have been unable to agree, the issue must be once more threshed out on the floor of the House, and probably on the floor of the Senate. The effect of the controversy over methods of saving money from the Federal payroll has been to emphasize the merits of President Hoover's furlough plan. Unless this plan is adopted Congress will doubtless approve the drastic 10 per cent cut....."

NEW TAX LAW

The press today says: "Upon the stroke of midnight tonight the major machinery of the new tax bill will be thrown into gear to operate continuously through June 30, 1934. At that time the Government's program for raising more than half the additional tax burden of \$1,118,500,000 will be launched through new manufacturers' excise levy, stamp taxes and miscellaneous others. From these the Treasury hopes to realize \$654,000,000 during the coming fiscal year....."

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

A Lausanne, Switzerland, dispatch today states that Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, the six States which signed the Oslo protocol of 1930, are moving toward a reduction in customs tariffs. The report says: "Their Foreign Ministers, meeting at Lausanne, passed a resolution declaring it to be of the 'greatest importance' that a general tariff reduction should be brought about very soon. The necessity of remedying the disorganization of the monetary systems and of the re-establishment of international credit is urged by the resolution....."

Section 2

British
Milk
Problems

The Scottish Farmer for June 4 says: "The amount of milk consumed per head of the population is much less in Britain than it is in the United States and in some of the European countries. Nevertheless Britain imports large quantities of condensed milk and milk powder each year, and there is depression in the British dairying industry because the farmers can not find a market at remunerative prices for the milk they produce. The increasing use of condensed and dried milk shows that milk in these forms is popular among the consumers; but at present we are largely dependent for our supplies on imports from other countries. In 1924 less than 800,000 cwt. of condensed milk was produced in the United Kingdom, and more than 2,000,000 cwt. was imported. In 1931 the imports reached a total of over 2,700,000 cwt., and in the same year we imported 250,000 cwt. of milk powder compared with 100,000 cwt. in 1924. It is estimated that at least 50 per cent of the milk produced in this country is used for liquid consumption, and therefore there is a considerable surplus available for manufacture. If the dairy industry in this country is to be developed as it could be, and as it ought to be developed, it is essential that every potentially remunerative method for the disposal of the milk should be thoroughly explored. The condensing or drying of milk has certain advantages when compared with other methods of disposal....."

Chemical
Engineers
Meeting

A Schenectady, N. Y., dispatch June 17 reports: "The breaking down of a single globule of ordinary furnace oil, no bigger than the head of a safety match, into more than 100,000,000 particles, which promises to achieve great economies in oil burners, was announced June 17 by engineers of the General Electric Company at the second session of the semi-annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. The work is the outgrowth of investigation at the research laboratories at Schenectady by Elliott D. Harrington and Walter Lumm, under the direction of J. J. Donovan. A new type of glass pipe joint which permits the construction of conveying pipe line systems for corrosive liquids and gases and for food products, where it is essential that the highest purity of product be maintained, was described by Drs. J. T. Littleton, jr. and H. C. Bates, of the Corning Glass Works research department. A new type of glass pipe joint which permits simple assembly of piping into composite equipment was also described.....It was also disclosed that research workers of the General Electric have been carrying on studies for two years on the cosmic ray, most powerful and mysterious radiation known to science. Some of the scientists here believe that the cosmic ray may some day prove the key to the mystery of life and its evolution. They doubt the theory propounded by Dr. Robert A. Millikan that the cosmic rays are the 'birth cries' of new atoms being born in the interstellar spaces."

Farm
Mortgage
Loans

"Reports coming to the Federal Land Bank of Louisville from Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee indicate that there is a steady demand for farm mortgage loans," stated A. G. Brown, president of the bank, at Louisville, June 16. "This demand is

principally from three sources: (1) farmers who have not heretofore mortgaged their farms but who, because of continued low prices for agricultural commodities, are now forced to do so, (2) farmers who already have mortgages on their farms which are coming due and must be paid or refinanced, and (3) farmers who have mortgages on their farms and other debts and wish to consolidate or fund them into a mortgage loan. A large number of requests for loans is coming from the first class-- from farmers who have not heretofore had a mortgage on their farms. More than half of the farms of the United States are without mortgages of any kind. If the farm has a good record for production and the farmer is a good manager, we usually make such loans, being guided, of course, by the provisions of the law establishing the limitations of our loans to 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land for agricultural purposes plus 20 per cent of the insured, permanent improvements. Many of the farmers who have short-term farm mortgages and on which the holders demand payment can be aided by the Federal Land Bank, provided their mortgages are not too large...."

Mr. Brown quoted some figures to show the trend of loans in the farm mortgage field. He said that the life insurance companies during the last two years showed a decline in the volume of farm loans amounting to about \$84,000,000 while the banks of the Federal Reserve System retired from this field to the extent of \$26,000,000 and the Federal Land Banks about \$34,000,000. However, he pointed out that there has been a decline in the volume of farm mortgages outstanding during the last few years and that the last year the 12 Federal Land Banks made 10,898 loans, aggregating \$42,015,000.

Food Prices

Retail food prices in 51 cities of the United States, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showed an average decrease of about two and one-third per cent on May 15, 1932, when compared with April 15, 1932, and an average decrease of about 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent since May 15, 1931. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 121.0 for May 15, 1931; 103.7 for April 15, 1932; and 101.3 for May 15, 1932. During the month from April 15, 1932 to May 15, 1932, 31 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Onions, 35 per cent; pork chops, 7 per cent; butter, and pork and beans, 6 per cent; plate beef and lard, 5 per cent; sliced bacon, canned red salmon, and sugar, 4 per cent; hens, evaporated milk, cheese, vegetable lard substitute, and rice, 3 per cent; rib roast, chuck roast, sliced ham, leg of lamb, fresh milk, oleomargarine, navy beans, canned peas, coffee, prunes, and bananas, 2 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, corn flakes, macaroni, and tea, 1 per cent; and wheat cereal, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Four articles increased: Potatoes, 6 per cent; cabbage, and oranges, 3 per cent; and strictly fresh eggs, 1 per cent. The following 7 articles showed no change in the month; Bread, flour, cornmeal, rolled oats, canned corn, canned tomatoes, and raisins. During the month from April 15, 1932, to May 15, 1932, 50 of the 51 cities, from which prices were received showed decreases in the average cost of food.

Land Sales by Banks

Sales of farms by the Federal Land Bank of Spokane in the four States of Montana, Oregon, Idaho and Washington for the first five months of 1932 exceed any like period in the bank's history except 1928, according to a statement by E. M. Ehrhardt, president of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane. To June 1, 1932, 288 buyers bought lands priced at \$918,850, while in the like period of 1928, 326 buyers purchased land valued at \$957,300. "We see a definite trend toward the abandonment of large-scale, mechanical power farming which takes very little labor," said Mr. Ehrhardt. "In its place there is an increase in the smaller layouts with teams and small tools which use a great deal more man power. We believe that mechanized farming has been the main cause of surplus production and that since it is giving way to the smaller units with more operators less grain in the aggregate will be produced. It is also true that the smaller or family unit consumes on the farm, for family food and feeding operations, a much larger percentage of its production. Thus, with the production diversified and largely concentrated by feeding operations on the farm, the market surplus, particularly of wheat, will tend to disappear and the price go up. As to the resettlement of the poorer class of lands which have been abandoned since homestead days, it is our experience that those who now return to the farm are making much better choice as to quality of soil and climatic conditions than the former settlers did....."

Prices

The index number of wholesale commodity prices as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor shows a decrease from April, 1932, to May 1932. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to the importance of each article, and based on the average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0, averaged 64.4 for May as compared with 65.5 for the month of April, showing a decrease of approximately $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent between the two months. When compared with May, 1931, with an index number of 73.2 a decrease of about 12 per cent has been recorded in the twelve months. In the group of farm products, decreases in the average price of grains, cows, steers, hogs, sheep, live poultry, cotton, hay, fresh milk at Chicago, peanuts, onions, tobacco and wool, caused the group as a whole to decline $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent from the previous month. Increases in the average price for the month were shown for calves, dried beans, eggs, lemons, oranges, and sweetpotatoes. Among foods price decreases were reported for butter, cheese, evaporated milk, bread, crackers, meats, lard, raw and granulated sugar, and vegetable oils. On the other hand, wheat flour, prunes, canned spinach, and coffee averaged higher than in the month before. The group as a whole declined $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in May when compared with April. The hides and leather products group decreased $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent during the month, with all the subgroups sharing in the decline. The group of textile products as a whole decreased $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from April to May, due to marked declines for cotton goods, knit goods, silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products. The subgroup of clothing declined slightly. Mixed

fertilizers showed further recession during May, as did also chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, and fertilizer materials. The group as a whole decreased more than 1 per cent from the April level. The group of miscellaneous commodities decreased one-half of 1 per cent between April and May due to sharp declines in prices of cattle feed. Paper and pulp declined slightly, while for crude rubber and other miscellaneous commodities the trend was upward. Automobile tires and tubes remained at the April level. The May averages for all of the special groups of commodities were below the averages for April, ranging from a little more than one-half of one per cent in the case of all commodities other than farm products and foods to nearly 3 per cent in the case of raw materials. Between April and May, price decreases took place in 302 instances, increases in 55 instances, while in 427 instances no change in price occurred.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products

June 17.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75-8; cows, good and choice \$3-5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75-6.75; vealers, good and choice \$5.50-6.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$5-6.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50-3.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.50-3.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25-3.50. (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6-7.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat*, Minneapolis 55½-56½¢; No. 1 northern spring*, Minneapolis 55½-56½¢; No. 1 hard winter*, Kansas City 44¼-45½¢; No. 2 hard winter*, Kansas City 44-45½¢; Chicago 51½¢; St. Louis 49¢; No. 1 soft red winter, St. Louis 47¢ (Nom.); No. 2 soft red winter, Kansas City 44½¢; St. Louis 46½¢ (Nom.); No. 1 white wheat, Portlant 48½¢; No. 2 amber durum*, Minneapolis 44-48¢; No. 1 durum, Duluth 47-49¢; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis 31-1/8-33-1.8¢; No. 2 mixed corn, Kansas City 30-31½¢; Chicago 32¼¢; St. Louis 32¢; No. 2 white, Kansas City 30½-32¢; Chicago 32¼-32½¢; St. Louis 32-32½¢; No. 2 yellow Kansas City 34-35¢; St. Louis 32½-33¢; No. 3 yellow, Minneapolis 28½-29½¢; Kansas City 32½-34¢; St. Louis 32¢; No. 2 white oats, Chicago 21¾-23½¢; St. Louis 21½¢; No. 3 white, Minneapolis 18-7/8-20-7/8¢; Kansas City 19-21¢; Chicago 21¼-22½¢; St. Louis 20½¢; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 38-39¢; Chicago 36-44¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis 1.01-1.05.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.50-3.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.35 f.o.b Washington. Alabama and

* Prices basis ordinary protein

Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.35-1.40 per 100 lbs. carlot sales in Chicago; few 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Baton Rouge. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 65-75¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-lb. sacks in consuming centers. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.25-3 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1-1.10 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 lbs. average, \$330-410 bulk per car in New York City; \$125-200 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 8 points to 4.99¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.21¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 5.15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 5.14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 17¢; 91 score, 16½¢; 90 score, 16¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 10-13¢; Single Daisies, 11-11½¢; Young Americas, 11-11½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 16½-19¢; Standards, 15½-16¢; Rehandled Receipts, 14½-14¾¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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VOL. XLV, No. 69

Section 1

June 21, 1932

HOUSE VOTES

FURLOUGH PLAN President Hoover's staggered furlough plan for all Federal employees was passed by the House late yesterday by a vote of 326 to 45, according to the press today. The report says: "The action added \$100,000,000 to the economy bill, over which the Senate and House have been deadlocked for several months, and brought the total of the special economy measures designed to reduce expenditures during the next fiscal year to about \$150,000,000... The bill does not make mandatory a one-month vacation without pay for all employees receiving \$1,000 and more annually. It leaves authority to the heads of the departments and to the President to certify that any particular employee is indispensable, in which case that person automatically accepts a salary cut of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Such a decrease, Mr. McDuffie told the House, would be equal to a one-month vacation without pay.

"Other important features of the amendment accepted by the House were: Per diem workers drawing more than \$1,000 a year would go on a five-day week basis. No employee would be compelled to take more than five days off duty without pay in any one month without his specific consent to the arrangement. The President would be authorized to exempt in writing any employee for whom a suitable substitute could not be found, a report of such exemptions to be made to Congress by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget....Salaries of members of Congress would be reduced 10 per cent, those of the Vice President and Speaker of the House 15 per cent and of secretaries and other legislative branch employees $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. All leave of absence with pay would be suspended during the fiscal year 1933. All these economies would go into effect on July 1 under the terms of the bill.

"The measure will be sent back to the Senate. The indications are that it will be accepted without question and that it will go to the White House for the President's signature in sufficient time to become law at the beginning of the next fiscal year....."

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

An A.P. dispatch from Lausanne today reports: "A decisive battle was being fought out last night in private negotiations by delegates to the Lausanne conference over the question whether war reparations should be canceled in whole or only in part. Premier Edouard Herriot of France squarely raised the issue by informing Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and Chancellor Franz von Papen his Government could not forego the entire 359,000,000 gold marks (\$85,442,000) annuity guaranteed for thirty-seven years by the Young Plan. The viewpoints of the negotiators were so far apart it was decided to postpone indefinitely an open session of the conference which had been scheduled for this morning....."

FRANCE DENOUNCES CANADIAN PACT

A Paris dispatch June 17 says: "France denounced her commercial treaty with Canada June 16, and as a result American wheat importers look for greatly increased business. The denunciation means that, beginning at midnight June 15, Canada will not obtain most-favored nation treatment, hence her wheat must pay a duty of 160 francs (about \$6.40) a metric quintal (220.46 pounds), whereas other wheat, including American, pays only 80 francs....."

Section 2

Back-to-
Land Plan
for Penn-
sylvania

A Pittsburgh dispatch to the press of June 19 says: "Proposed by John M. Phillips of Pittsburgh, former chairman of the State Game Commission and noted conservationist, and backed by two former Governors, John S. Fisher and John K. Tener; newspapers and a number of civic and welfare bodies, a back-to-land plan for Pennsylvania is being prepared for presentation to the expected special session of the Legislature as one of the measures for dealing with unemployment. It is not designed as a mere temporary form of relief, but as a homesteading measure intended to remedy the condition that resulted from an abnormal rush from the farms to the industrial centers of the State in the boom days. It is proposed, in the initial announcement, that the State sell on easy terms farms from the 300,000 acres of tillable land included in its forest holdings to unemployed men of families who have qualification for farming and also loan them sufficient money to start operations. It is estimated that from \$1,200 to \$1,500 will be enough in each instance. In addition to the State lands now considered available, it is pointed out that there are many thousands of abandoned farms that might be rehabilitated....."

"The chief individual objection to date comes from State Secretary John A. McSparran, himself a farmer of Lancaster County and former head of the State Grange. He regards a government-aided back-to-the-land movement as 'silly' and adds that it could have no effect but 'to make the depression deeper.'....."

Building
Permits

Reports of building permits issued have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 352 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over, for the months of April, 1932, and May, 1932. The estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued in these 352 cities during the month of May, 1932, was \$67,501,025. This was 24.0 per cent greater than the estimated cost of building operations in these cities during the month of April, 1932. Ordinarily permits issued during May show a decrease as compared with April. The number of permits for all building operations decreased 4.4 per cent comparing these two periods. Comparing May, 1932, with April, 1932, there was a decrease of 10.9 per cent in the number and a decrease of 18.6 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings. New nonresidential buildings decreased 4.4 per cent in number but the indicated expenditures for this class of building increased 57.1 per cent. Additions, alterations and repairs decreased 3.7 per cent in number and 14.7 per cent in estimated cost. During May, 1932, 2,696 family dwelling units were provided for in new buildings. This is a decrease of 16.0 per cent as compared with April. Various agencies of the United States Government awarded contracts during May for buildings to cost \$29,241,856. This valuation was more than twice as high as for either April, 1932, or May, 1931. Comparing permits issued in 346 identical cities in May, 1932, and May, 1931, there was a decrease of 64.2 per cent in number and a decrease of 79.8 per cent in estimated expenditures for new residential buildings. New nonresidential buildings decreased 37.2 per cent in number and 26.7 per cent in

estimated cost. Additions, alterations and repairs decreased 15.4 per cent in number and 42.2 per cent in cost. Total construction decreased 28.9 per cent in number and 48.9 per cent in indicated expenditures. The number of family dwelling units provided decreased 76.8 per cent.

Dawes on Conditions "Coming from my work at Washington on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, where one gets in fair perspective the general business situation of the country, I believe that we have reached the turning point in the depression," declared General Charles G. Dawes at Chicago, June 19, on his return from Washington after nearly eight years of public service, during which he was Vice President, Ambassador to Great Britain and president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The last position he resigned a fortnight ago. "It is the smaller business enterprises with low overhead expense which seem to be showing improvement," he said, "but in time the larger ones must necessarily follow. The recovery in the depression will start from the bottom up, not the top down. That is what past experiences show. For the real evidences of reaction we must look to the mass attitudes of our people and not to the shifting opinions of certain sections of it. For instance, I would attribute much more importance to the increase of electric-power consumption in the country during the last two weeks than to stock or bond quotations.....With the forced economies and reduced inventories in both our large and small enterprises which have been effected the last year, we need for profitable business in many lines no return to the prices of a few years ago, but only a moderate increase. The oil industry, for instance, is now demonstrating this....." (Chicago correspondence of N.Y. Times, June 20.)

Germany's Barter System Unable to obtain sufficient exchange for carrying on normal trade relations and finding similar conditions in several other countries, many German merchants are turning to the ancient method of barter trade. C. W. Gray, United States Vice Consul at Berlin, in a report made public June 19 by the Commerce Department, said that barter in its most primitive form, the direct exchange of goods, had made no appreciable headway, although "various reports indicate that German goods have been exchanged for such products as almonds, carpets, cattle, hides, wool, tobacco, etc." "It is understood," said Mr. Gray, "that the Leune Werk has negotiated to exchange fertilizer for Egyptian cotton, and that Krupp has shipped machinery to Denmark, which is to be paid for in cattle. It is also reported that the German Dye Trust has received 720 carloads of wheat from Hungary, in settlement of outstanding frozen credits in that country."

Nutrition Studies The Medical Officer (London) for June 4 says: "Prof. E. P. Cathcart and Dr. A. M. T. Murray assisted by Miss M. Shanks are responsible for the latest chapter of the studies in nutrition which are being collected by the Medical Research Council and published in the Special Report Series. Last year, the same authors produced report No. 161, which dealt with the diets of a vertical slice of the mixed, well-to-do population of St. Andrews. The present report deals with the diets of two parallel

horizontal slices of the working class populations of Cardiff and Reading.... The present report on the diets of Cardiff and Reading is of great value in establishing as generally applicable, as principles, certain deductions from similar studies in recent years. The average caloric intake of 3,000 per man is maintained whenever it can be got and is not exceeded when there is nothing controlling intake except appetite. The relationship of proteids, fats and carbohydrates tends to retain a constant figure, roughly of 1 : 1 : 4. Poverty would seem to be the only inhibition against the maintenance of this balance, but contrary to what was formerly believed, it is the fat not the proteid which is most sensitive to variations of income. In contrasting the studies of communal dietetics made of recent years with those of fifty years ago, we become conscious of a great change in economic conditions which explains to a great extent the differences in the findings. Formerly the struggle was much more severe, today nearly everybody can command an adequate dietary and what each eats is determined less by what he can get than by what he desires. We can, therefore, estimate more accurately the true requirements. Modern researches show that with food plentiful and constant, man keeps very level in his intake. It is most significant that the findings of a horizontal section of the population are almost identical with those of a vertical section, as shown by the two studies of St. Andrews and of Reading and Cardiff. There is much variation locally and individually in all matters appertaining to feeding, but the base is constant and when the foods taken by various communities are reduced to terms of proximate principles and calories, the results are nearly similar. The establishment of this principle gives us a sound foundation for further study. Knowing what man requires and that he will automatically get it if he can, we can consider cases when the diet falls short of requirements and discover the causes of the deficiency. Poverty does not appear to be the chief difficulty in these days, more common is lack of housewifery, which brings us back to the late Noel Paton's dictum that lack of maternal capacity is the most constant and important cause of failure of health of children..... This means that the application of theoretical dietetics will take care of itself if the theory is taught in a way which is intelligible to those without scientific training. Which can well be done, for though the casting of the theory calls for much work which is complicated and technical, theory can, when established, be translated readily into very simple language."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Washington Post for June 20 says: "Gen. Glassford's plan for disposition of the bonus army now encamped in Washington is not impressive. By suggesting that the veterans be mobilized into agricultural communities he borrows an idea from Gov. Roosevelt, of New York. The Empire State is attempting with considerable success to install unemployed and destitute families on 'subsistence farms.' That is a legitimate State project. But how could the Federal Government engage in such activities?"

"One paramount objection to Gen. Glassford's plan stands out. How could the Government provide farms and equipment for unemployed veterans? The police chief slides easily over that obstacle by saying: 'Land is available and cheap. Through Federal channels large areas are falling under Federal control.' But most of the land which the Government has at its disposal is not suitable for cultivation. Under the present law any veteran may obtain a homestead, but in all probability it would not produce a living for him and his family. Through the Department of Agriculture the Government is making every effort to take this type of land out of cultivation because it merely augments the agricultural surplus without affording a reasonable living for its inhabitants.

"Obviously, the Government could not purchase suitable farm land for one group of veterans without extending that beneficence to all of them. In the end the cost of this fanciful project would doubtless amount to far more than the bonus. But it would not in any respect mitigate the agitation for immediate payment of the bonus and other benefits....."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 20.--Livestock prices June 18: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75-8; cows, good and choice \$3-5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75-6.85; vealers, good and choice \$5.50-6.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$5-6.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60-4; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60-3.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25-3.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6-7; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$6-7.

Grain prices, June 20: No. 1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 56-57¢; No. 1 hard winter* Kansas City 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 hard winter* Kansas City 42-43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 49 (Nom.); No. 1 S. R. winter St. Louis 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 S. R. winter Kansas City 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 48¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 49¢; No. 2 amber durum* Minneapolis 45-1/8-49-1/8¢; No. 1 durum Duluth 48-1/8-50-1/8¢; No. 2 rye Minneapolis 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ -33 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 mixed corn Kansas City 30-31¢; Chicago 32¢; St. Louis 32¢; No. 2 white corn Kansas City 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 33¢; No. 2 yellow corn Kansas City 33-34¢; Chicago 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow corn Minneapolis 30-32¢; Kansas City 32-33¢; Chicago 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 white oats Chicago 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats Minneapolis 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 19-21¢ (Nom.); Chicago 20-22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 21¢ (Nom.); Special No. 2 barley Minneapolis 38-39¢; Chicago 37-43¢; No. 1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.03-1.07.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

North Carolina and Virginia Cobbler potatoes mostly \$2.50-3.50 per barrel in city markets; \$2.25 f.o.b. Washington, N.C. Southern Bliss Triumphs generally \$1.20-1.85 per 100-lb. sack in terminal markets; 80-90¢ f.o.b. shipping points in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. Maine Green Mountains 30¢ f.o.b. shipping points; jobbing range of 65¢-\$1.15 per 100 lbs. in East. Northern Round Whites 60-65¢ in Chicago carlot market. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions mostly 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-lb. sack in consum- centers, with Crystal Wax stock at 50¢-\$1.25, according quality and condition. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes generally \$2.25-2.75 per standard-45 crate in terminal markets; 85¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. cash-track in Imperial Valley, with Honey Dews returning 50-65¢ and Honey Balls \$1.25-1.50. Florida Tom Watson water- melons mostly \$280-350 per carload of 24 to 30 lb. stock in New York City, with Dixie Belles at \$215-240. Tom Watsons returning \$125-150 per carload, cash-track at Florida points. Mississippi and Texas tomatoes jobbing at 75¢-\$1.50 per lug box in city mar- kets; 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. shipping points.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 16¢; 91 score, 15½¢; 90 score, 15¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies 11-11½¢; Young Americas 11-11½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Special Packed 16½-19¢; Standards 15½-16¢; Rehandled Receipts 14¾¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points to 5.02¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 9.11¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 5.19¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 5.21¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

VOL. XLV, NO. 70

Section 1

June 22, 1932

FEDERAL SALARY LEGISLATION The press today says: "Compulsory Federal furloughs moved one step nearer enactment yesterday. Senate economy conferees concurred in the House vote for payless Government vacations on the five-day week principle. Debate on the Wagner relief bill remained the principal barrier to early Senate acceptance. Senator Wesley L. Jones, Senate economy chairman, may decide this morning to delay his privileged report until relief legislation is out of the way....."

THE RELIEF BILL Pushing ahead with action on a flood of amendments to the \$2,000,000,000 Democratic unemployment relief bill, Senate leaders last night looked forward to an early agreement limiting debate and paving the way for a vote, according to the press today.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE An A. P. dispatch today from Lausanne, Switzerland, says: "A reversal of the French reparations policy, involving overthrow of the Young plan, was outlined by Premier Edouard Herriot to Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain yesterday. The new French proposals, differing widely from that nation's traditional attitude of standing on existing schedules, revealed that Premier Herriot was willing to bury the Young plan and press for: 1. Suspension of reparations for one, two, or more years. 2. Continuance of deliveries in kind. 3. A suggestion that after the suspension period France would ask that a final global sum be spread among the United States and recipients of reparations.....The British delegation indicated that the new French policy struck them with some degree of favor, intimating that it might bring a Franco-British accord. The plan had not yet been discussed with the Germans. The French plan asks for the reconstruction of Germany and Central Europe, with a restoration of credits. If reparations were canceled without the abolition of debts to the United States, France would be economically ruined, a French spokesman said."

THE NEW TAXES An editorial in The New York Times today says: "The task of balancing the Federal budget, hitherto an abstract problem, became a reality for many Americans yesterday, when most of the Government's new taxes came into force. Among them were the excise taxes on a long list of manufactured products ranging from automobiles and radios to chewing gum and toilet soaps; the new tariffs on oil, coal, copper, and lumber; and the miscellaneous taxes on theater admissions, telephone and telegraph messages, bank checks, and safe-deposit boxes. Of the whole revenue program recently enacted by Congress, only three sections remain to become operative. On July 1 a comparatively unimportant tax on the sale of yachts and power boats will be effective. On July 6 the new postal rates will be applied both to first-class mail and to certain second-class matter. On Jan. 1, 1933, the greatly increased income taxes take effect, applicable to earnings during the present calendar year...."

Section 2

Business The Business Week for June 22 says: "Security markets
Conditions have been steadied and financial anxieties soothed by forecasts
of cessation of the gold outflow, despite the fundamental fact
that the increased value of the dollar abroad and at home puts additional handicaps on our export trade and further pressure on commodity prices, both now relapsed to pre-war levels. Although temporary removal of this alibi for inaction and hopeful expectations of favorable results from Lausanne have brightened sentiment somewhat, member bank credit contraction continues at a drastic rate and leading business indicators have declined to new low levels. Structural steel requirements have risen under stimulation of public construction, but steel activity and coal output have dropped to dismal depths. Merchandise carloadings also have declined with the sharp recession of retail trade under pressure of curtailed consumer purchasing power and employment. Improvement in electric power production and check payments, however, have helped sustain the surprisingly stationary position of our general business index during the past three months....."

Canadian The rabbit industry of Canada, as a branch of the fur
Rabbit industry, has been growing at such a rapid pace that it has assumed larger proportions than most persons imagine. "It may now be said to have passed the 'fancy' stage and to have become commercialized, and, like other commercial undertakings, it must be run on sound business lines if it is to be made to pay," comments the magazine Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada, in a recent issue. Some idea of the size of the industry may be obtained from a report by the Fur Statistics Branch of the Dominion Government, Ottawa, which gives the kind, number and total value of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken in Canada during the season 1929-30. The number of rabbit pelts is given as 232,622 and their value \$23,225.

Farmer- An editorial in Successful Farming for July says: "To
Sportsman increase the supply of upland game birds and provide a new source
Partner- of income for farmers, a new plan is spreading through the Middlewest. In Michigan three hunting exchanges have been set up. The exchange in Ingham County consists of 23,000 acres including the acreage of 71 farmers. Tickets are issued daily to hunters who may cruise over the entire area. This plan is sponsored by The Izaak Walton League. Three sections in Illinois have been so organized, and now the State Fish and Game Commission of Iowa announces establishment of four areas for pheasant and quail. Farmers have agreed to aid in providing cover for game birds and a charge will be made for each bird shot by hunters. These areas should develop better feeling between farmers and sportsmen. Control of irresponsible hunters is promised which is going to be as much a consideration with most farmers as the extra income they may hope to obtain. The plan deserves careful study and consideration."

Ottawa Sir Edward Davson, Bt., Chairman of the British Empire
Conference Producers Organization, writes from London to Barron's for June 20 under the title "The British Empire's Opportunity at Ottawa."

He says, in part: "The forthcoming Imperial Conference at Ottawa on July 21 will differ from those of the past, and it gives promise of success for three reasons. Firstly, because of the Statute of Westminster, which has finally settled the status of the dominions, and means that at future conferences each part of the British Empire will appear as an autonomous nation, co-equal with the others. Secondly, because the departure of Britain from the gold standard has brought the greater part of the Empire to a sterling basis, thus encouraging mutual trade, and discouraging purchasing from gold-standard countries. Thirdly, because of the establishment of a national government in Great Britain which has abandoned free trade and introduced a tariff. It is wrong to accept the view urged by eminent 'free traders' that Britain has adopted a policy of insular protection as a solution of its trade problem. Actually, these protective measures serve largely as an instrument to increase Great Britain's export trade through its ability now to make beneficial trading agreements with the British Empire overseas.....The old idea that Britain should receive the primary products of the dominions, and that they, in turn, should take our manufactured goods, has had to be modified in view of the fact that several of the dominions have developed their secondary industries under protection, which they have every right to do. It might, therefore, be asked where the opportunity for mutual trading arises. The answer is threefold: Firstly, that the dominions still buy many million pounds' worth of manufactured goods from foreign countries; secondly, that on reconsideration they might decide that, in view of the British Empire's desire to further the general economic development of each part as rapidly as possible, it is unwise to give protection to industries which are uneconomic and which militate against the progress of their people, and, thirdly, that while certain industries, such as steel, are being profitably and economically developed in part, there are certain other parts for which the plant is costly and the demand limited, and which it would benefit the overseas manufacturer to share with manufacturers in this country. This really means consultation between groups of industry in Britain and similar groups in the dominions, with the object of coming to agreements as to how the trade should be shared, this involving what is now called the principle of 'complementary production.' The Ottawa Conference is, therefore, for the first time, as much a matter for industrialists as for politicians....."

Penguin Eggs

A Chicago dispatch June 20 reports: "Somewhere in the United States there is a politician who likes penguin eggs, it was revealed yesterday when Anthony Czarnecki, Collector of Customs, wired for instructions from Washington on whether penguins were wild or domesticated birds. A downtown hotel had learned of the politician's taste for this delicacy, and wanted to surprise him. Two dozen of the eggs were shipped here from South America for either the Republican or Democratic convention. The importation of the eggs of wild birds is illegal, but the manager of the hotel argued before the customs collector that penguins were domesticated birds. On a Washington decision on this delicate point hangs the question whether the politician, whose name and party are unknown, gets his eggs. Meanwhile they have gone into cold storage."

Wholesale
Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending June 11 stands at 63.8 as compared with 64.0 for the week ending June 4. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows that a decrease of less than one-third of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of June 11, when compared with the week ending on June 4.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products

June 21.--Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 54½-55½¢; No. 1 northern spring* Minneapolis 54½-55½¢; No. 1 hard winter* Kansas City 43¼-44¼¢; No. 2 hard winter* Kansas City 43-44¢; Chicago 49½¢; St. Louis 48½¢ (Nom.); No. 1 S.R. winter St. Louis 47½¢ (Nom.); No. 2 S.R./Kansas City 43¢; Chicago 50½¢; St. Louis 47¢ (Nom.); No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 48½¢; No. 2 amber durum* Minneapolis 44-48¢; No. 1 durum (Duluth) 47-49¢; No. 2 rye Minneapolis 31-1/8-33-1/8¢; No. 2 mixed corn Kansas City 30½-31½¢; St. Louis 32½¢ (Nom.); No. 2 white corn Kansas City 30½-31¢; St. Louis 32½¢ (Nom.); No. 2 yellow corn Kansas City 33½-34½¢; Chicago 31½-32¢; St. Louis 32½¢; No. 3 yellow corn Minneapolis 30-32¢; Kansas City 32½-33½¢; St. Louis 32-32½¢ (Nom.); No. 2 white oats Chicago 21¼-22¼¢; St. Louis 21¼¢ (Nom.); No. 3 white oats Minneapolis 20-3/8-21-3/8¢; Kansas City 21¢; Chicago 20½-23¢; St. Louis 20½-21¢ (Nom.); Special No. 2 barley Minneapolis 38-39¢; Chicago 37-42¢; No. 1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.00-1.04.

Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7-8.10; cows, good and choice \$3.25-5; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6-7; vealers, good and choice \$6-7; Feeder and stocker cattle: steers, good and choice \$5-6.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60-4; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60-4; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25-3.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6-7.

North Carolina and Virginia Cobbler potatoes mostly \$2.25-3.25 per barrel in city markets; \$2-2.15 f.o.b. North Carolina points and \$2.40-2.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore Virginia points. Southern Bliss Triumphs \$1-1.65 per 100-lb. sack in consuming centers; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Oklahoma and Arkansas loading stations. Maine Green Mountains 65¢-\$1.15 per 100 lbs. in eastern markets; 30¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Northern Round Whites 60¢ per 100 lbs. in Chicago carlot market. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions jobbing

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

at 65¢-\$1.15 per 50-lb. sack in large terminals, with Crystal Wax stock at 65¢-\$1.25 per sack. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes mostly \$2-3 per standard 45 crate in consuming centers; \$1-1.10 cash-track at Imperial Valley points, with Honey Dews returning 50-75¢ and Honey Balls \$1.25 per standard crate. Florida Tom Watson watermelons \$250-345 per carload in city markets or 30-60¢ on a unit basis; carlot sales at shipping points \$90-135 on cash-track basis, with Dixie Belles returning \$100-125 per car. Mississippi and Texas tomatoes jobbing at 75¢-\$1 per lug box in large city markets; 75-90¢ on a usual-terms basis at shipping points.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, not quoted; Single Daisies 11-11½¢; Young Americas 11-11½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 16½¢; 91 score, 16¢; 90 score, 15¾¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Special Packed 16½-19¼¢; Standards 15¾-16¼¢; Rehandled Receipts, 14½-15¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points to 5.06¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 9.07¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 5.23¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 5.24¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

VOL. XLV, NO. 71

Section 1

June 23, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT ASKS ARMS CUT

A sweeping proposal for all-round armament reductions by nearly one-third the present strength of the world's armies, navies and air forces was made by President Hoover yesterday to the general disarmament conference at Geneva, according to the press today. The report says: "He did this, one year and two days after his debt moratorium proposal, in the name of peace and to expedite recovery from the depression by easing the armaments burden, which, he said, 'now lies upon the toilers of the world.' Briefly, the Hoover plan is for reductions in land armies, aviation and navies on an interconnected basis, with the understanding that no one could be dissociated from the other. It would mean, it is estimated, a saving of from \$10,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 for the world and of \$2,000,000,000 to the United States alone in the next ten years...."

An A. P. dispatch today from Geneva says: "President Hoover's program of drastic armament reductions, designed to save the world \$10,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 during the next ten years, provoked strong and immediate disapproval from France when it was presented yesterday to the disarmament conference. Great Britain criticized it as 'inadequate,' and generally gave it a lukewarm reception.....Italy accepted the program enthusiastically and unconditionally, Germany hailed it as a 'new impetus' in disarmament, Japan expressed willingness to cooperate, and Russia approved it on the theory that any method of restricting arms was progress. The upshot of the stirring conference session was that the Hoover proposals were made part of the agenda for the private discussions under way among the United States, Britain, and France, to which the other powers soon will be admitted....."

THE RELIEF BILL

The press today reports: "Despite the administration's opposition to public works supported by bond issues, the Senate voted overwhelmingly yesterday, 57 to 19, to retain such works in the second Wagner unemployment relief bill. This bill provides \$500,000,000 for public works of that character and \$1,500,000,000 for loans for self-liquidating construction by States and municipalities by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Soon after this vote Senator La Follette began a move to have the public works figure raised to \$5,500,000,000. After extended debate his amendment was rejected by 56 votes to 12. The fight to wipe out the public works feature of the bill was led by Senator Moses, who recently was victorious in forcing the Senate to substitute the administration furlough plan for Government employees for the flat 10 per cent pay cut once voted by the Senate....."

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

A continental entente of four powers virtually dominating Europe was tentatively suggested yesterday in German Chancellor Franz von Papen's conversation with statesmen at the Lausanne reparations conference, according to a U. P. dispatch today. The proposed combination would include Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy, it was understood. The report says: "It was said a memorandum which German Foreign Minister Baron von Neurath handed to Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, of Britain, suggested the four powers agree to consult each other in the future before they undertake any important political action."

Section 2

Brazilian
Coffee
Destruc-
tion

More than 1,000,000,000 pounds of coffee have been destroyed in Brazil by the National Coffee Council in its efforts to stabilize the price of coffee, according to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Prior to June 18 the amount of coffee destroyed was 7,786,000 bags of 132 pounds each, or a total of 1,027,752,000 pounds. The original plan of the Coffee Council contemplated a total destruction of 18,000,000 bags. Already 7,000,000 bags have been purchased for destruction. The coffee purchased so far is valued by the council at approximately \$63,-000,000 at the present rate of exchange. (Press, June 22.)

Gold
Standard

Nature (London) for June 11 says: "Compared with that of other metals the production of gold is insignificant, and recent events which have demonstrated the defects in the gold standard and induced many nations to come off the gold standard have led many people to wonder whether gold is a suitable metal to be used as a standard at all. The diagrams and models prepared by Sir Robert Hadfield enable us to visualize more clearly the extent to which gold can now be merely a basis for currency. On the other hand, while the output of gold according to expert opinion shows a marked tendency to decrease, the increasing volume of the world's trade tends to augment the demand for gold as a basis for currency under our old systems of currency. In addition, the concentration of 75 per cent of the gold stocks of the world in the United States of America and France, where it is not used as the basis of so much money as in the countries from which it was withdrawn, had tended to accentuate the shortage. Without advocating a definite change or the adoption of bimetallism, Sir Robert suggested that the currency situation merited expert investigation and consideration by an authoritative international organization....."

Oklahoma
Cotton
Pool

An Oklahoma City dispatch to The Wall St. Journal of June 18 says: "Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association has organized a pool, the members of which will receive the spot market price on cotton delivered. Should the pool be closed and the cotton sold on a higher market, its members will be paid the difference between the original advances and the actual sales price. Heretofore, advances by the association at delivery have represented only a percentage of the spot market price. Some time ago, the Mid-South Cotton Cooperative Association offered 90 per cent of the spot market price as an advance to members, the highest on record before formation of this pool. From the final settlement, the association will deduct insurance and storage charges. The new pool is equivalent to carrying cotton without a margin, and without provision for storage charges, insurance, and costs of operation."

Pheasants

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for June 11 says: "Four hundred and three boys in thirty-three Smith-Hughes schools in Michigan are setting 9,885 pheasant eggs this year, and will rear the birds that hatch therefrom. These birds are to be liberated in the game preserves of the State to improve

hunting and to increase the number of mature birds for reproduction in the wild state another year. Should the results meet expectations, the project will be extended to other agricultural schools next year. The chief purpose of this work is to train boys in the different methods of rearing game birds. The Izaak Walton League and the department of conservation inaugurated this new project. It should in time prove most effective in making the game supply attractive to hunters and of financial value to farmers."

Production
Record Re-
quirement

An editorial in Successful Farming for July says: "Kansas is the second State to require production records on animals shown in dairy classes at State fairs. The requirement becomes effective this year at both the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. In this Kansas is following the lead established by Nebraska last year. The requirements for both States are approximately the same. All cows 4 years or older must have records. The requirement for 4-year-old cows is 370 pounds of butterfat in a year. For cows 5 years or older a production record of at least 400 pounds is required. Three-year-old cows must either have records of at least 335 pounds or must be from dams which have met the requirements for the age at which they were tested. The same applies to 2-year-old cows where the requirement is 300 pounds of fat. Heifers and all bulls must be from dams that have satisfied the production requirements except that bulls from dams without records may be shown if they have two daughters, each of which has met the requirements. Official test records or the herd test records of the breed association or dairy herd improvement association records will be accepted. Provision is made for this year only, that seven-day records will be accepted, if they amount to one-thirtieth of the yearly requirement and four-months records will be accepted if they average 35 pounds of fat per month for that period. This is a move which will tend to eliminate unprofitable producers from showing and to make our fairs more reliable agencies for selecting profitable breeding animals. It is one of a number of steps which must be taken by our shows with all classes of livestock if they are to be worth the most to dairymen and livestock producers. This plan was a success in Nebraska last year. With three large dairy shows standing together we predict even more favorable reaction. We commend these leaders for their courage and fair-mindedness."

Sugar
Situation

Ody H. Lamborn, of Lamborn & Co., Inc., New York, writes in Commerce and Finance for June 22 under the title "Sugar Turns The Corner." He says, in part: "So much gloom has attached itself to the sugar situation generally for so many months that the advances of the past week, while not tremendous, have had the effect of stimulating genuine interest in sugars. Despite the fact that raw sugars recently sold at the all-time low of 57 c cost freight New York, and such a level was ruinous to most of the producers of the world, the buyers of the world, including refiners, distributors and manufacturers have been apathetic toward sugar. The keen interest displayed recently by foreign countries assisted somewhat in awakening the consciousness of the United States raw

sugar buyers, with the result that today all classes are beginning to believe that sugar has seen its worst. Contrary to normal conditions, the United States has actually been able to purchase raw sugars well below the world parity, but despite this, raw sugar buyers have been hesitant to build up invisibles of any consequence. However, with Europe, particularly England, day by day purchasing Cubas not alone from the island itself, but for shipment from stocks at New York and Norfolk, at an equivalent of ten to twelve points higher than the New York market, it was only natural that this would eventually awaken interest in this country. Another important factor is that operators have been competitors in a substantial way with the U. S. refiners in the purchase of semi-prompt and forward shipment Philippines and Porto Ricos...."

An editorial in the same issue of Commerce and Finance comments: "The foregoing was written during the week ending June 11. Last week the advancing trend to which Mr. Lamborn refers gathered momentum and prices for raws advanced to a basis of 0.90 c. c. & f. for Cubas, or an appreciation of nearly 60 per cent from the low of 0.57 c. Among the developments responsible for the strength of the past week was the signing of a decree by President Machado of Cuba, limiting the amount of sugar available for export from Cuba to the United States from the 1933 crop to a quantity equal to the amount imported into this country during 1932. Less the quantity carried over in Cuba at the end of 1932. Another factor in the advance was the heavy movement of refined sugar which developed early last week when refiners announced they would advance their prices on Wednesday. A third factor was a rumor that a private pool had been formed in Cuba to take over about 800,000 tons of Cuban sugar to be held for higher prices."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 22.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7-8.25; cows, good and choice \$3.25-5; heifers, (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6-7; vealers, good and choice \$6-7. Feeder and stocker cattle: steers, good and choice \$5-6.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.70-4.05; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65-4; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.25-3.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75-6.75.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis $54\frac{3}{4}$ - $55\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 1 northern spring* Minneapolis $54\frac{3}{4}$ - $55\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 1 hard winter* Kansas City $41\frac{3}{4}$ - $42\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 hard winter* Kansas City $41\frac{1}{4}$ - $42\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chicago $49\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $48\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); No. 1 S. R. winter St. Louis $47\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); No. 2 S. R. winter Kansas City $41\frac{1}{4}$ - $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $47\frac{1}{2}$ - $47\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland $48\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 amber durum*

Minneapolis $44\frac{1}{4}$ - $48\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No. 1 durum (Duluth) $47\frac{1}{4}$ - $49\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No. 2 rye Minneapolis 31 - $1\frac{1}{8}$ - 33 - $1\frac{1}{8}\phi$; No. 2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 - 31ϕ ; Chicago $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No. 2 white corn Kansas City 30 - 31ϕ ; St. Louis 32ϕ ; No. 2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 - 34ϕ ; Chicago $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 32 - $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No. 3 yellow corn Minneapolis 30 - 32ϕ ; Kansas City 32 - 33ϕ ; St. Louis $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$; (Nom.); No. 2 white oats Chicago 21 - 22ϕ ; St. Louis $21\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); No. 3 white oats Minneapolis $20\frac{1}{2}$ - 22ϕ ; Kansas City 19 - 21ϕ (Nom.); Chicago 20 - $21\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $20\frac{1}{2}$ - 21ϕ (Nom.); Special No. 2 barley Minneapolis 38 - 39ϕ ; Chicago 36 - 41ϕ ; No. 1 flaxseed Minneapolis $\$1.00\frac{1}{4}$ - $1.04\frac{1}{4}$.

North Carolina and Virginia Cobbler potatoes $\$2.25$ - 3.25 per barrel in terminal markets; $\$2$ at North Carolina shipping points and $\$2.25$ - 2.35 f.o.b. Eastern Short of Virginia. Southern Bliss Triumphs $\$1$ - 1.60 per 100-lb. sack in large consuming centers; 80 - 90ϕ at Arkansas and Oklahoma shipping points. Maine Green Mountains bringing 30ϕ per 100 lbs. on f.o.b. basis, at last report of the season; jobbing sales in city markets mostly 60ϕ - $\$1.15$. Too few sales to report in Chicago market. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 65ϕ - $\$1.15$ per 50-lb. sack in consuming centers, with Crystal Wax stock at 65ϕ - $\$1.25$ per sack. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes returning $\$1$ - 1.10 per standard-45 crate on cash-track basis in Imperial Valley, with Honey Dews at 50 - 75ϕ and Honey Balls $\$1.15$ - 1.25 . City dealers getting mostly $\$2$ - 2.75 per standard-45 crate of Salmon Meat cantaloupes. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 28 to 30-lb. average, bringing $\$285$ - 300 bulk per carload in New York City, with 38-lb. stock high was $\$435$. Shippers in Florida getting $\$75$ - 150 per carload of 24 to 28-lb. Tom Watsons or Dixie Belles. Mississippi and East Texas tomatoes jobbing at 50ϕ - $\$1.75$ per lug box in city markets; 75 - 80ϕ f.o.b. principal loading stations.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 Fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, not quoted; Single Daisies, 11 - $11\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, 11 - $11\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $16\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, 16ϕ ; 90 score, $15\frac{3}{4}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Special Packed, 16 - $18\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Standards, $15\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Rehandled Receipts, $14\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Medium, 13 - $13\frac{1}{4}\phi$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points to 5.01ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 9.19ϕ . July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 5.17ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 5.20 . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein

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DAILY DIGEST

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VOL. XLV, NO. 72

Section 1

June 24, 1932.

THE RELIEF BILL

The Wagner \$2,300,000,000 unemployment relief bill was passed by the Senate yesterday with its major features virtually untouched. It now goes to conference, where it will be pitted against Speaker Garner's plan, involving about the same amount of money, which the House passed on June 7. (Press, June 24.)

THE ECONOMY BILL

The press today says: "A flurry of Senate opposition to controversial features of the \$150,000,000 economy bill, running the whole gamut of personnel restrictions agreed to by House and Senate conferees, accompanied presentation of the report in the Senate yesterday. Action on the measure went over until today, after an hour and a half of fruitless debate. In the name of economy, Senators were called on to approve the report, despite admitted personnel inequities. Any alteration will send the measure back to the House....."

THE ARMS CUT PLAN

The press today says: "President Hoover's epoch-making arms proposal has entered the consultative stage abroad. Those countries which have not already accepted the plan which will reduce the air, land and sea forces of the world by almost one-third, referred it for study and approval to their various foreign ministries. The next step probably will be taken next week when the delegates meet again at Geneva to present the replies of their governments....."

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

A Lausanne dispatch today says: "For the first time since the reparations conference opened Premier Edouard Herriot of France and Chancellor Franz von Papen of Germany will lock horns today over the fundamental issue of whether Germany will pay any more reparations at any time. The decision that the French and German statesmen should bargain personally, and without Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald as British intermediary, sends the parley into its second stage-- that of Franco-German negotiations....."

COWLES TO FINANCE BOARD

President Hoover sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of Gardner Cowles, sr., publisher of The Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune, to become a member of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, according to the press today. The report says: "His appointment, however, threw no light on the matter of a successor to Charles G. Dawes as president of the corporation....."

GRASSHOPPERS IN MANITOBA

A Winnipeg dispatch today states that a swarm of grasshoppers so thick that they delayed a passenger train was reported from southwest Manitoba yesterday.

Section 2

Arms and
Dollars

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for June 23 says: "Whatever deviously technical responses may be made to it, President Hoover's proposal to the Geneva arms conference, that all nations simultaneously reduce their armaments by one-third, is likely to affect profoundly the near-by course of European politics and finances. Its essence is the sound idea that the mutually distrustful family of nations can render the composition of all their other quarrels immeasurably easier by first abandoning their competitive preparations for war. The question is whether they can persuade themselves to so sane a course of action. If they can not, if rampant nationalism maintains its sway over the minds of statesmen or peoples, the task of reestablishing international credit and energizing the machinery of world trade and finance will remain immediate and formidable.....If the proposal is accepted in any form or fashion, it will be because Frenchman, Briton, German, and Italian are convinced that it offers them all rescue from a common danger....."

Chase's
Economic
Program

Stuart Chase writes in Harpers for July under the title "The Case for Inflation." He says, in part: ".....The sovereign need at the present time is to put men to work. The troubles of creditors, the woes of banks, the griefs of stockholders are all subsidiary to and dependent upon, a greater volume of employment. How can the unemployed be put to work? By inaugurating a financial call for their services. (Some, to be sure, can be put to work by providing them with land on which to feed themselves; but this proposal, admirable as it may be, can not be organized on a large enough scale to be of more than minor assistance in the present emergency.) How can a financial call be made sufficiently mandatory? By creating new money and pumping it to strategic locations. How can it be created, and where are the strategic locations? The State can create it, as it did in the War; the strategic location is in the hands of those who will spend it immediately for consumers' goods, and emphatically not in the vaults of banks or the pockethooks of large bondholders. We want primarily round dollars which will roll-- to retailer, wholesaler, farmer, manufacturer; not square dollars under the Doric pillars of banks and trust companies. To date square dollars have been the only output. How can the State create money? The easiest way is to print it. Amid the quivering horror which arises from this plain statement, I hasten to add that there remain more seemly ways, if appearances must be preserved. The Government can issue bonds which may be deposited and notes (paper money) issued against them. The effect is the same, except that a more cumbersome machinery is necessary, and the Government has to pay an interest charge.....Even if we were forced off the gold standard, what of it? More apoplexies in Wall Street and a greatly improved export trade. The gold standard is all very well when everybody is on it, but when nobody is on it but yourself and France it is a lonely and uncomfortable promontory. Our exports can not stand the strain, as their pitiful drop in the past few months bears witness. Whatever the technical method employed, bold and deliberate inflation is the way out of the immediate crisis. The only way out, in my opinion....."

Forestry in British Dominions An editorial in Nature (London) for June 11 says: ".... One of the problems considered by the first Empire Conference of Prime Ministers which met in London was the question of forestry in which the Empire and the method by which a common and consistent forest policy should be formulated and adhered to afterwards by the individual parts.....The matters were fully considered by a forestry subcommittee which was set up.....Important, however, as the question of the world's existing resources in timber undoubtedly is, the accompanying and correlated one-- the protection from needless destruction of the world's remaining forests, especially in the tropical and subtropical regions, and their proper management-- is equally imperative. On three separate occasions this matter has been brought up at meetings of the British Association (for the Advancement of Science)-- in 1850, 1920, and 1926; whilst serious consideration was given to it by foresters interested in tropical forestry at the World's Forestry Conference in Rome in May 1926.....In spite of the full recognition given to the importance of putting a stop to the destruction of tropical forest, a step which is only possible by having a strong forest department in the colony and backing it up with full official authority, forest staffs are actually being reduced, in a most drastic fashion, and recruitment stopped. In other words, in the interest of a perfectly understood and implicitly believed-in campaign of retrenchment, the development of the capital resources of a colony are being put back by a decade, whilst parts of the capital are subject to annual depreciation. Several instances could be quoted. The case of British Honduras presents some exceptional features and may be regarded as an extreme case; but it has the merit of exhibiting the problem in a manner calling for no expert knowledge upon which to base an opinion. It is common knowledge that mahogany has been exported from British Honduras for several centuries. Not before 1922 was a small forest department inaugurated.....Until it is recognized that a temporary fall in revenue in the case of inadequately staffed forestry departments should not be met by cutting down expenditure, staff, and so forth, no efficient or rapid progress can be made in the development of potentially rich but imperfectly known forest areas; whilst the delay in introducing an efficient check on indiscriminate acts of destruction is yearly reducing the value of this often irreplaceable asset.....Unless production and marketing are closely coordinated with research, the work of the board will be impaired. Amongst other suggestions, the one 'that some enlargement of the facilities at the disposal of the Forest Services' is timely. It appears obvious that if production, marketing, and research are to be efficiently coordinated, the first step is to go to the fountain-head and maintain or appoint a forest staff of sufficient strength to manage effectively the tropical forest areas in the several colonies."

Land and Crop Values An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for June 15 says: "The extremely low value of practically all farm products should lend encouragement to further reduction in the acreage devoted to crops. There were thousands of acres of land unsuitable to farming which were either cleared of timber or broken out

from sod when prices were as much above as they are now below the average. Much of this land is so rough or steep that the little fertile soil which covered the surface soon will be lost through erosion. It could only return a profit when yielding to its fullest capacity products that were extremely high. Such areas should be reforested or seeded to pasture crops. A still greater area of fairly level land was plowed in sections where normal rainfall did not indicate profitable production except when war time prices prevailed. Such areas should either be allowed to reestablish the natural growth of grasses to which they are best adapted or be abandoned for cropping products. There is a still larger area in farming sections which through long, continuous cultivation or neglect has become so unproductive that it will not yield enough to pay for taxes and labor involved in growing crops. This land should be seeded to legumes to restore its former fertility, and held out of production until there is a greater demand for farm products. Whether the present prices of farm products are due to overproduction or to a lack of buying power throughout the world, there can be no justification of continued effort to farm land from which there is no hope of profit for several years. A very definite plan to use only such land as could be profitably farmed when both yield and price were normal would eliminate surpluses within a year. The attempted use of marginal or submarginal land is responsible for the burdensome supply of both wheat and cotton on the markets of the world. Government assistance may temporarily tide over a very trying time for those who have been confronted with unusual conditions....."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The New York Times for June 19 says: "Conservationists have watched with increasing concern the growth of a new public domain. The areas which compose it might be called second-hand lands, or, in more modern parlance, 'used' lands. The latest figures, compiled by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, show the rapid acceleration of this back-to-the-States movement in the West. Sometimes it is a case of forest lands which have been cut over; sometimes agricultural lands no longer profitable to work. Vast holdings in both these classifications have passed back into the hands of the States for non-payment of taxes. Five States are said to have acquired nearly forty million acres in this way, or about 16 per cent of their total area. A Washington dispatch to The Sun reports that in one county in Minnesota unpaid tax levies ran as high as 66 per cent of the total. The heaviest delinquencies are in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Oregon, the five States above referred to.

"Eastern States have seen farm lands abandoned, but they are in no such extremity. Yet New York ought to sympathize with her Western sisters. There was a time when she, too, found vast

areas of her Adirondack lands, since absorbed into the forest preserve, stripped by the lumbermen and turned back to her despoiled for at least a generation. The problem in the West is obviously of larger proportions. It differs in many respects from that of the public domain still in Federal hands, but it no less insistently demands solution. The depression has naturally aggravated it. Several States have enacted laws whice 1930 lessening tax penalties, allowing installment payments, or otherwise lightening hardships in case of 'extreme tax-burdened property.' But that has not halted the movement. How the affected States are going to deal with this rapid expansion of comparatively unproductive land is a question which may take Western conservationists years to answer."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 22.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7-8.25; cows, good and choice \$3.25-5; heifers, (550-850 lbs.) good and choic3 \$6-7; vealers, good and choice \$6-7; feeder and stocker cattle: steers, good and choice \$5-6.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85-4.20; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$3.80-4.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.35-3.90 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6-6.75.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 northern spring* Minneapolis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 hard winter* Kansas City 42-43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); No. 1 S. R. winter St. Louis 48-48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 S. R. winter Kansas City 42-44¢; Chicago 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 47¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 amber durum* Minneapolis 44-48¢; No. 1 durum (Duluth) 47-49¢; No. 2 rye Minneapolis 31-3/8-33-3/8¢; No. 2 mixed corn Kansas City 30-31¢; Chicago 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 31¢; No. 2 white corn Kansas City 30-31¢; St. Louis 31¢; No. 2 yellow corn Kansas City 33-34¢; Chicago 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ -32¢; St. Louis 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ -32¢; No. 3 yellow corn Kansas City 32-33¢; Minneapolis 31-33¢; St. Louis 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 white oats Chicago 21-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22¢ (Nom.); No. 3 white oats Minneapolis 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 19-21¢; Chicago 20-22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Special No. 2 barley Minneapolis 38-39¢; Chicago 33-40¢; No. 1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.04 $\frac{1}{4}$.

North Carolina and Virginia Cobbler potatoes mostly \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per barrel in New York City; \$1.85-2 f.o.b. North Carolina shipping points and \$2.10-2.25 Eastern Shore of Virginia points. Southern Bliss Triumphs generally \$1.30-1.40 per 100-lb. sack in Chicago carlot market; 80-85¢ f.o.b. eastern Oklahoma

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

and Arkansas loading stations. Idaho Russet Burbanks 90¢ per 100 lbs. in Chicago market. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions jobbing at 75-90¢ per 50-lb. sack and Crystal Wax stock 90¢-\$1 per sack in Chicago market, with New York City sales of Yellow Bermudas at 40-75¢. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes returning 90¢-\$1 per standard-45 crate on cash-track basis in Imperial Valley, with Honey Dews at 50-65¢ and Honey Balls \$1.10-1.25. New York City jobbing sales cantaloupes, standard-45's, \$2-2.50, with vine-ripened and precooled stock high as \$3. Florida Tom Watson watermelons returning \$75-125 per carload of 24 to 28-lb. melons cash-track in Leesburg district. New York City sales of 24 to 30-lb. stock at \$275-350 per carload, and Dixie Belles 26 to 28-lbs. at \$230 per car. Lug boxes tomatoes returning 65-70¢ f.o.b. usual terms in eastern Texas. Chicago jobbing sales of Texas and Mississippi lug boxes \$1-1.10, with arrivals from Tennessee at \$1.10.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score 16¢; 90 score 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, not quoted; Single Daisies 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Special Packed 16-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards 15-15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts 14-14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; no grades 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Mediums 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13¢; Dirties 13-13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 5.03¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last season the price stood at 9.31¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 5.19¢. and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 5.22¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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VOL. XLV, No. 73

Section 1

June 25, 1932

THE ECONOMY BILL

The press today says: "The Senate turned on the economy bill yesterday, tore into far-reaching personnel restrictions, assailed House changes in the President's furlough plan, then sent the whole \$150,000,000 savings measure back to conference. Rejection of the report came with the assent of Senator Wesley L. Jones, chairman of the Senate conferees. It followed a general assault on the bill, with Uncle Sam pictured as Shylock demanding the last pound of flesh from his workers. The Senate rebellion was general, with members of the economy conference committee joining in. Only Senators McKellar, Tennessee; Bratton, New Mexico, and King, Utah, held out for adoption of the report. It was disapproved without a record vote.

"Five conferees were appointed anew. They were the same who sat in the last economy conference. The House now must name new conferees. But the House is in recess until Monday and Representative John McDuffie, House economy chairman, served notice he is leaving for the Democratic convention. Dire predictions that yesterday's action would undo all of the work in conference and result in no economy bill at all this session were made by Messrs. McDuffie, Bratton, and King. Senate and House leaders disagreed with them....."

THE RELIEF BILL

The Wagner \$2,300,000,000 relief bill passed by the Senate Thursday and sent to conference by the House yesterday met the approval of President Hoover on "the principle of generous relief to unemployment," but he criticized the provision of the bill in general as "pork barrel" gestures that would ultimately ruin the accomplishments of those who have struggled to bring about a balanced budget, according to the press today. He said the measure would create a deficit of from \$500,000,000 to \$1,300,000,000.

The report says: "Expressing gratification that the Senate and House had adopted the principle of his suggestions, President Hoover objected chiefly to the public works program approved by the Senate; the change in the provision for loans to States which now makes the \$300,000,000 fund available on the basis of population instead of need and distress, and the failure of the Wagner bill to provide for agriculture....."

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

Nothing tangible has come from yesterday's first effort of the French and German delegations to the reparations conference to find some substitute for reparations or to cancel them, declares a dispatch from Lausanne today, which says further: "It is becoming obvious that Prime Minister MacDonald's great effort on behalf of the world's business to get rid of Europe's political bad debts and try to make a fresh start has little chance of success....."

GERMAN- CANADIAN TREATY

A Berlin dispatch states that the first step toward a new commercial treaty between Germany and Canada on the most-favored-nation basis will be taken with the suspension on July 1 of Germany's super-tariff on Canadian products.

Section 2

Chase on
Economic
Planning

Stuart Chase, writing in the Atlantic Monthly for June, says: "...in our preliminary survey we find that modern industrialism, because of its delicate specialization and interdependence, increasingly demands the collectivism of social control to keep its several parts from jamming. We find a Government meeting that demand by continually widening the collective sector through direct ownership, operation, and regulation of economic functions. We find industry, agriculture, and business meeting that demand by more and more schemes of voluntary collectivism--the merger, the cooperative enterprise, the trade association. We find labor meeting that demand by the trade-union-- a movement static at the moment, but bound to march again. We find those zones where competition functions most freely vociferously praying for deliverance, with the exception, perhaps, of the time-honored area of the small retail store....It would be illuminating to cast up the accounts of the collective zone against the competitive; to estimate the percentage of each in terms of man power, invested capital, energy units, and share of the national income. Alas, no clean-cut line can be drawn because of the enormous amount of overlapping, and because both are so adulterated one with the other. A great retail chain obviously moves in the direction of collectivism, but any chain-store manager can tell you his competitive troubles for hours on end. I should make a wild guess, however, that at least one half of the economic activity of the country is collectivized, on a very liberal definition. Competition is doubtless a good thing-- in its proper place. Where is its proper place? Collectivism is, beyond peradventure, on the march. Where is its upper limit of economic usefulness?...."

State
Fairs

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for June 15-30 says: "In spite of the depression, North Carolina, like South Carolina and Virginia, will hold a State fair as usual this year. October 10-16 are the dates just chosen for North Carolina. Many county and district fairs will be omitted, so there should be all the greater interest in our State fairs. Furthermore, in times like these it is a fine mental tonic to concentrate on excellence of achievement in some special field. And resolving to show something in competition with other farmers and breeders stimulates us to put forth our best efforts...."

Swallows in
Germany

Science for June 3 says: "Germany's rescued swallows have come home. Last fall the birds were trapped by the too-sudden advent of winter, before they had made the crucial flight over the Alps into Italy. Bewildered, threatened with exhaustion and starvation, they lingered in southern Bavaria, unable to wing their way over the mountains because of the incessant storms that raged there. Fearing for a serious depletion of the species, bird lovers in Germany and Austria captured thousands of them as they huddled, wet and wretched, on their perches. They slipped identifying bands about their legs, and then shipped them in cages into Italy. Lately the first wave of northward-migrating swallows passed over Bavaria. Some of them were trapped, examined and released. They wore the identifying bands."

Tung Oil
Industry

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for June 13 says: "Formation of the American Tung Growers Association in Gainesville a short time ago has attracted national attention it seems, and this is quite natural. The possibilities of the growing of tung nuts and extracting tung oil in Florida now appear to be almost unlimited. The fact that world's potential market for tung oil is estimated as above \$250,000,000 a year certainly gives impetus to the movement for extensive acreage in tung trees and greater production of this valuable oil, long considered an essential in the manufacture of varnish, linoleum and various other things, in general and increasing use. It seems that H.W. Bennett, a leader in the growing of tung oil trees, who has been elected president of the new association, was recently in Boston, and while there was sought out by the newspapers, anxious to tell the people something about the new American industry....."

Wholesale
Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending June 18 stands at 63.7 as compared with 63.8 for the week ending June 11. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average prices in 1926 as 100.0, shows that a decrease of two-tenths of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of June 18, when compared with the week ending on June 11.

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VOL. XLV, NO. 74

Section 1

June 27, 1932

IN CONGRESS

The press today says: "Adjournment of Congress this week now appears improbable in view of a complicated legislative situation which leaders have little hope of unraveling quickly. The agenda of necessary legislation have not diminished substantially during the month, despite sporadic efforts which promised an early adjournment. Still to be finally disposed of are the all-important relief and economy bills; the Senate has yet to act on three department appropriation measures and other appropriation bills are still in conference....."

"The economy bill is in a situation that embarrasses Congress. When the measure went from conference to the House, the conferees accepted and the House approved a plan to furlough for thirty days without pay almost all Federal employees except those earning less than \$1,000 annually. This was to save an estimated \$100,000,000 in the year.....For an unclear reason the Senate rejected the conference report after the House had discharged its conferees and sent the bill back to a conference that did not exist. In an effort to force Senate acceptance of the conference report, Senator McNary, assistant Republican floor leader, gave notice Saturday that he would press a motion today to have this vote reconsidered. If this action is unsuccessful, the Senate may be asked to separate the economy measure from the legislative appropriation bill, pass the latter and leave the economy bill to die....."

FARM BOARD FUNDS

A 40 per cent slash in operating funds of the Farm Board was voted Saturday by the Senate, but the action immediately encountered a move for reconsideration on the ground it would cause dismissal of many employees and cripple the board, according to the press of June 26.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

A Geneva dispatch today states that while the British, French, and Japanese arms delegations were consulting their capitals yesterday on how to meet President Hoover's move, the United States delegation was considering what would be the best tactics for pushing it on, the work of consolidating the position gained having already begun with the aid of the small powers. The report says: "The problem now is to prevent the major opposition elements from coalescing and to win them over separately. Practically, this boils down to the question of whether to try to get the French by first winning over the British or to begin instead with the French-- the Japanese in any case being left to the last....."

FINLAND NEEDY FARMERS REVOLT

A Helsingfors, Finland, dispatch states that an attempt of 1,000 distressed farmers to revolt in the Nivala District of Ostrobothnia ended in failure June 20. The report says: "A company of infantry arrested 230 of the peasants, but the leaders escaped. The trouble was believed to have been started by a few non-commissioned army officers as a protest against refusal of the speaker of the Diet to call an immediate special session to consider unemployment relief....."

Section 2

Business The Federal Reserve Board issues the following statement:
Conditions "Volume of production in basic industries and employment at factories decreased further in May, and wholesale prices declined. Foreign withdrawals of gold, which had been in large volume in May and the first half of June, practically stopped after the middle of the month. Production at mines and factories declined further in May, and the board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production showed a reduction from 64 per cent of the 1923-1925 average in April to 61 per cent in May. Output of coal was substantially reduced, particularly in the anthracite fields; shipments of iron ore showed less than the usual seasonal increase, production of iron and steel declined, and activity at textile mills and shoe factories was further curtailed. In the automobile industry output increased considerably. In the first part of June activity in the steel and cotton industries was reported to have declined further, while output of automobiles continued at about the same rate as in the latter part of May. Further reductions in employment and earnings of factory workers accompanied the smaller volume of manufacturing output in May, particularly in the steel and machinery industries, and in the textile and clothing trades. Employment at automobile plants and in the seasonally active food industries showed an increase."

California A Berkeley, Calif., dispatch June 24 says: "That the
Soilless vegetable world may be near the era, often visioned for man,
Farm when food will consist of highly concentrated nourishment in pill
Experiment form, is suggested by achievements in soilless agriculture at the University of California. Under the direction of Professor W.F. Gericke the cultivation of floral, vegetable and field crops in water, and fed chemically, has progressed encouragingly toward the point of commercial practicability. Professor Gericke, through several years of experiments, has developed a method of plant production in water or solution which is simple and promises to make production by chemical solutions commercially feasible. By the use of 'plant pills' which supply the growing shrub, flower, or vegetable with the proper quantities of the required elements which the roots normally obtain from the soil, intensive production is possible.....One of Professor Gericke's experiments is the attempted development of fertilizing grain by the chemical treatment of the seed, which would eliminate the waste of present methods."

Diet A Syracuse, N. Y., dispatch June 24 reports: "Evidence
Elements that old age could be greatly postponed and that the span of
and human life might be increased from the traditional three score
Longevity and ten to three score and seventeen by the intake of the proper proportions of calcium and phosphorus in the diet was presented at Syracuse June 23 before the summer meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Professor Victor K. La Mer of the Chemistry Department of Columbia University. Conversely, Dr. La Mer stated, a deficiency in the calcium-phosphorus balance in the diet resulted in premature old age and a

shortening of the life span. Doctor La Mer also read another paper announcing the discovery that Vitamin G, the anti-pellagra vitamin, consisted in reality of two separate factors, tentatively styled 'X' and 'Y', which always went together. The discovery, made by Professor H. C. Sherman, and Miss Helen Stiebling of Columbia University, is expected to throw much new light on the nature of the least known of the vitamins, one of the properties of which is believed to be a stimulation of fertility. Summarizing work done at Columbia by Doctor Sherman and Doctor Booher, Professor La Mer stated that both calcium and phosphorus were necessary in the diet and that both were required in such definite proportions that too much of one and too little of the other would do no good....."

Germany
and
France

Charles Benedict, writing in The Magazine of Wall Street for June 25, says: ".....Germany is in the position of all over-populated states whose economy is built on the exchange of the products of surplus labor for the goods of other countries. This relation is a sort of partnership in which the industrial nation furnishes the labor and the instruments of production, and the raw material countries the materials. It is being destroyed because the source nations are becoming industrial and the industrial nations are fostering agriculture. Under these circumstances such an industrial nation as Germany, which grew up under the old economy, can not take the initiative. Her influence on world recovery can be only of a negative sort, through internal stabilization and external pacification. France presents a very different aspect from Germany. She is midway between nations like England and Germany and such nations as the United States. Her internal economy is as balanced as could be expected in modern times of a nation of only a quarter of million square miles of territory and lacking in diversity of industrial materials, although agriculturally rich and varied. Her foreign trade is a poor fourth among the nations and imports are greater than exports, but on balance of all international exchange she is on the creditor side. Her imports are more for the requirements of her people than for re-exportation after manufacture. The most notable exception is the iron and steel industry in which, during the depression, she ranks first in Europe. Its capacity is far beyond domestic requirements, and is partly dependent upon foreign coal. The deficiency in coal is offset by enormous iron ore deposits, which make France the complement of Germany, which has the coal but lacks the iron. A curious feature of the present international complex is that England, herself a leader in steel production, is the best market for French steel. France had been advantageously situated because she had not gone in for mechanization and rationalization of industry to any great extent. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that she normally has a shortage of labor....."

Land Bank
Bonds

The ratio of stock of the 12 Federal Land Banks to their bonds outstanding was further improved during June through the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of \$50,756,260 of additional stock, it was announced June 25 by the Federal Farm Loan

Board. This completes the total subscription of \$125,000,000 provided for by the appropriation by Congress in February for this purpose. At the time the initial allocation of \$63,243,740 was made in February, the ratio of capital to bonds outstanding was reduced to 1 to 9. Prior to the allocation, on December 31, 1931, it was 1 to 18. The subscription of the balance of the \$125,000,000 reduced the ratio of capital to bonds outstanding still further, to 1 to 6. The amount of the bonds of these banks outstanding on May 31 was \$1,153,291,880, while the stock outstanding on that date, plus the amount just subscribed by the United States Treasury, totaled \$189,988,396.

Sour Milk
Germ and
Teeth

A Pittsburgh dispatch to the press of June 25 says: "Acid-producing bacteria on uncleaned teeth are the major cause of decay, according to findings from nine years of research reported June 24 at a meeting of the Pittsburgh section of the International Association for Dental Research. The reports, read by Dr. H. E. Friesel, dean of the University of Pittsburgh School of Dentistry, and Dr. J. J. Enright, research specialist of the Mellon Institute, further stated that a clinical study still in progress had demonstrated in its first year that through an efficient prophylactic program the acid-producing bacteria had been reduced by 66 per cent."

A second report says: "The germ which sours milk--lactobacillus-- is the 'trigger' which sets off human tooth decay. Get rid of him and 66 per cent of new decay stops. Diet is secondary....."

Stock Ex-
change
Fluctua-
tions

An editorial in The New York Times for June 24 says: "The recent shrinkage of actual transactions on the Stock Exchange to 400,000 or 500,000 shares for a full day's business, bringing the daily total down to the average at this season in such years as 1921 and 1908, and to a figure barely twice that of the summer of 1896, is not the least interesting of sidelights on the present situation.... There is no mystery about this shrinkage of Stock Exchange business; it simply means that the general investing public is doing nothing in the stock market and the professional operator relatively little.... With all its seeming apathy and discouragement, and with the general trend of prices in the past twelve months pretty consistently downward, it will be recalled that the 'averages' of stock market prices rose 29 per cent in the month when the President gave out his debt-moratorium proposal last June, nearly 33 per cent when the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was foreshadowed in October, and about 24 per cent last January when it looked as if Congress were meeting the economic difficulties in a mood of sane conservation. Thus, even in its present low estate, the stock market measurably conforms to Macaulay's definition of it as 'the barometer which indicates the variations of the body politic.' It will doubtless, at the appointed time, foreshadow by revival an approaching financial recovery; but it manifestly reflects by its present shrunken dimensions and apathetic temper the condition of general trade....."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 24.- Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 51-7/8-53-7/8¢; No. 1 northern spring* Minneapolis 51-7/8-53-7/8¢; No. 1 hard winter* Kansas City 42-43 1/4¢; No. 2 hard winter* Kansas City 41 1/2-42 3/4¢; St. Louis 48¢ (Nom.); No. 1 S. R. Winter St. Louis 47 1/2¢ (Nom.); No. 2 S. R. winter Kansas City 42 1/4¢; St. Louis 47¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 48 1/2¢; No. 2 amber durum* Minneapolis 43 1/4-47 1/4¢; No. 1 durum (Duluth) 46 1/4-48 1/4¢; No. 2 rye Minneapolis 30 3/4-32 3/4¢; No. 2 mixed corn Kansas City 29 1/2-30 1/2¢; Chicago 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢ (nom.); No. 2 white corn Kansas City 30-31¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢ (Nom.); No. 3 yellow corn Minneapolis 31-33¢; Kansas City 32-33 1/2¢; Chicago 31¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No. 1 white oats Chicago 21 1/4-22¢; St. Louis 21 1/2-22¢; No. 3 white oats Minneapolis 20-3/8-21-3/8¢; Kansas City 19-21¢; Chicago 20-22¢; St. Louis 21 1/2¢ (Nom.); Special No. 2 barley Minneapolis 37-38¢; Chicago 36-41¢; No. 1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.00-1.04.

Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7-8.25; cows, good and choice \$3-5; heifers, (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75-7; vealers, good and choice \$6-7; feeder and stocker cattle: steers, good and choice \$6-6.25. Heavy weight hogs, (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4-4.40; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.15-4.40; slaughter pigs, (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60-4 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6-6.75.

North Carolina and Virginia Cobbler potatoes mostly \$2-2.37 1/2 per barrel in New York City; \$1.75-1.90 f.o.b. North Carolina points and mostly \$2 at Eastern Shore Virginia loading stations. Southern Bliss Triumphs \$1.30-1.40 per 100-lb. sack in Chicago carlot market; 80-85¢ f.o.b. shipping points in Oklahoma and Arkansas. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 75-90¢ per 50-lb. sack in Chicago, with Crystal Wax stock ranging 90¢-\$1. New York City sales Yellow Bermudas only 40-90¢, and Crystal Wax stock \$1 per 50-lb. sack. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes bringing 85¢-\$1.05 per standard-45 crate on cash-track basis Imperial Valley points, with Honey Dews returning 50-65¢ and Honey Balls \$1-1.15 per standard crate. New York City sales cantaloupes \$2.25-2.50 per standard-45 crate. Florida Tom Watson watermelons selling on cash-track basis at shipping points at \$100-175 per carload of 24 to 30-lb. stock, with Dixie Belles returning \$75-140 per car. New York City sales mostly \$315-365 per car. Few f.o.b. sales East Texas tomatoes at 60-70¢ per lug box, and both Texas and Mississippi stock ranging 75¢-\$1.10 per lug in Chicago market, with Tennessee stock at \$1.25-1.35.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points to 5.00¢ per lb. On the same day last season the price was 9.78¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 5.15¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 5.16¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 16¢; 90 score, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 Fresh American Cheese at New York were: Flats, not quoted; Single Daisies, 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Special Packed, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18¢; Standards, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15¢; Rehandled Receipts 14¢.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 75

Section 1

June 28, 1932.

THE ECONOMY BILL

An important step toward solving the deadlock on the special economy bill was taken last night, when the Senate, by a vote of 29 to 17, requested the House to return the bill which the Senate had rejected as a conference report, according to the press today. The report says: "This action was taken when Chairman Jones of the appropriations committee warned that if the appropriation bills, including the economy measure, were not passed by Thursday, the 'business of the government will be in chaotic condition.' ..."

FARM BOARD FUNDS

The Senate yesterday refused to give the Farm Board \$1,000,000 from its unexpended balances for operating funds for the coming fiscal year, sticking to the \$600,000 figure voted last week, according to the press today. A \$1,000,000 appropriation had been voted by the House.

The renomination of C. B. Denman of Missouri, as a member of the Farm Board, was approved yesterday by the Senate.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

A Lausanne dispatch today states that Germany categorically informed France yesterday that reparations must be canceled. The report says: "This declaration, deadlocking the Lausanne conference, came from Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk, German minister of finance at a critical meeting attended only by representatives of the two governments. Germany, the finance minister said, determined not to yield an inch in enforcing the policy of no more reparations...."

MANITOBA GRAIN POOL SUED

A Winnipeg dispatch today asserts that application to have the Manitoba wheat pool declared bankrupt was made yesterday in the Supreme Court of Manitoba by A. B. Hudson on behalf of the Gillespie Terminal Grain Company of Fort William. Hearing of the application was set over to July. In a statement attached to the application the grain company said a judgment for \$75,000 against the wheat pool had "not been satisfied." Judgment in favor of the Gillespie Grain Company was given six months ago.

CUBANS DRAFT SUGAR POOL

A Havana dispatch today states that a pool for a withdrawal of 815,000 tons of sugar from the market is now virtually assured, according to Viriato Gutierrez, president of the Sugar Institute, the organization controlling Cuba's sugar industry under the Chadbourne plan. After a meeting of the institute yesterday Senor Gutierrez said it would reconvene today to draft a decree for the signature of President Machado, making the withdrawal effective. The report says: "Senor Gutierrez declared the pool would be made up of 600,000 tons voluntarily contributed by United States banks, 100,000 tons from Cuban sugar holders and the balance of 115,000 tons would represent the allocation made under the Brussels agreement which accrued to Cuba from the failure of Germany to complete her export quota last year."

Section 2

Birth Rate The babies born alive in 1930 in the birth registration area of the United States numbered 2,203,958, an increase over 1929 of 34,038, out of a total estimated population on July 1, 1930, of 116,644,000, or 94.7 per cent of the estimated population of the Nation, according to statistics made public June 15 by the Census Bureau. The birth rate for 1930, as announced by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, was 18.9 for each 1,000 of estimated population. In the same area, for the same period, there were 1,321,367 deaths representing a death rate of 11.3. (Press, June 16.)

Business Conditions For the first time in many months it is possible to distinguish a presentable number of apparently genuine symptoms of improvement in some aspects of business, the current Journal of the American Bankers Association says in discussing the period ending the middle of June. While these were not "particularly impressive against the unfavorable facts that have long composed virtually the whole picture, the circumstance that several important signs of betterment were visible at one time was a distinct novelty with probably important implications and perhaps if so great an inertia of pessimism did not possess the public mind, these gathering fragments of the beginning of better times would arouse greater confidence that something really significant is afoot," it adds. "Absorption of overproductions in various important directions was reported," the Journal says. "Slackening in the rate of commodity price recessions foreshadowed approaching equilibrium in supply and demand. French trade agreement granted most favored nation treatment to certain American export manufactures. Material reductions in foreign short term funds in New York money market, and in foreign investments in American securities, obviated the foreign threat against American gold stock. Important European gold exchange standard nations completed replacing their holdings of foreign exchange, largely on the United States, with the actual metal. Despite tremendous withdrawals of gold from the United States, this country's stocks remained ample to support not only the existing greatly reduced credit structure but also considerable expansion. Foreign takings of gold from America were rapidly tapering off. Continued expansion in world gold production contributed further to the trend toward a more stable world gold situation. Powerful moral support to America's maintenance of the gold standard was furnished by the League of Nations gold delegation's declaration that the gold standard is the best available monetary mechanism for the world and its stocks are adequate to support the credit structure legitimately required by world trade...."

Canadian Wheat An Ottawa dispatch June 27 says: "The project for an imperial quota scheme for wheat which came to the forefront at the Imperial Conference of 1930 remains a vital subject in Canada, particularly in the three Prairie Provinces. These Provinces have been passing through difficult times, but hopes have once more been raised by the favorable conditions of the annual seeding season...."

Diet Re-quirements London correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Journal for June 18 says: "A committee of authorities on diet, consisting of Sir F. Gowland Hopkins, Prof. E. P. Cathcart, Prof. Edward Mellanby and Prof. V. H. Mottram, appointed to advise the minister of health on the practical application of modern advances in the knowledge of nutrition, has submitted a memorandum on the criticism and improvement of diets. The committee considers that the needs of the adult man are 3,000 calories a day and of the adult woman, 2,500. For children under the age of 1 year the daily need is 600 calories; from 1 to 2 years, 900; 2 to 3 years, 1,200; 3 to 6 years, 1,500; 6 to 8 years, 1,800; 8 to 10 years, 2,100; 10 to 12 years, 2,400; girls 14 years or over, 2,500; boys 14 years or over, 3,000. In temperate climates the range for protein is from 10 to 15 per cent of the total calories, for fat 20 to 35, and for carbohydrate 50 to 70. If the amounts of protein and fat fall much below 80 and 50 Gm., respectively, a day, or the percentage of calories derived from carbohydrate rises much above 66, the diet is in need of improvement...."

Foreign Bird Pro-tection "The annual report of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, according to the London Times, refers to the need for protection for insectivorous migratory birds, in their nesting homes, in lands where they winter, and on passage. The report says that the dramatic rescue of migrating swallows and martins by Austrian and Hungarian animal-protection societies during the sudden snows in the autumn of 1931, and their transportation by aeroplane to warmer lands, threw for a few weeks a floodlight on the subject of migration, and should suggest a sequel more practical than an ephemeral story and photograph. It should spur on investigation into the value of migratory birds and stimulate rational protection. Reported greetings accorded the swallows in Venice contrast oddly, however, with familiar accounts of migrants netted by the roccoli and dished up at restaurants, swallows taken at their roosts for millinery, martins' nests knocked down to inculcate tidiness in paper-littered streets. It is stated that the most notable protection afforded migrating birds at present lies in the bird-nests and perches at six lighthouses on migration routes, provided by the society in cooperation with Trinity House. With regard to oil pollution, it is urged that international action can alone remedy an evil for which ships of all nations are responsible." (Science, June 17.)

Motor Vehicle Distri-bution There is one automobile registered for every 4.77 persons in the United States. And, in the whole world, there's a car for every 56.5 persons. Or, looking at the motoring picture from the point of view of representative cities, Detroit has a car for every four inhabitants, Chicago's ratio is one to seven, New York's is one to nine, while Berlin has 61 persons for every car, Amsterdam has 59, and there's only one motor vehicle--a truck, at that--for the whole of Spitzbergen. These are aspects of a world census of the registration of motor vehicles, as of January 1, 1932, just completed by the automotive division of the Department of Commerce. World registration dropped to 35,263,397 units, a decline of 1.5 per cent from the preceding census figure. An

increase of nearly 2 per cent in automobiles owned in foreign countries failed to offset a decrease of 2.8 per cent in registration in the United States. The United States, nevertheless, had on its roll nearly three times as many motor vehicles as the rest of the world combined. (A.P., June 24.)

Research
and In-
dustry

In a recent article in the Journal of the Textile Institute, on "Cotton Research and Academic Physics," Dr. F.T. Peirce points out that the tendency of men of science to get into ruts of thought is partly responsible for the tardiness of the academic mind to appreciate and interpret the problems of technology in a way that is essential for the interpenetration of science and industry. On the other hand, while as one consequence of specialization every research worker is accustomed in his reading to slur over matter which he can not or need not understand, the industrialist is apt to be offended if he encounters matter which is incomprehensible to him even though the practical conclusions are clear. Without claiming that scientific research is a complete cure for all the troubles of industry, Doctor Peirce urges that it is a method of securing the most effective use of available resources, and shows how, within the experience of the cotton industry, impersonal scientific methods have succeeded in saving efforts and resolving difficulties in the relations of firms or branches of the industry with employees and between service departments. Cooperation may ultimately lead the ideal of team work to merge in that of "group work," groups having only their own ignorance or inefficiency as enemy, and in organization by technical processes rather than by sciences.

Tobacco
Growers
Coop-
erate

A Farmville, Va., dispatch to the press of June 26 states that the organization committee of the proposed Dark Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association met there on June 25 and reported a sufficient number of growers had signed up to proceed with the organization of the cooperative. The committee called a referendum meeting to be held at Farmville July 1 to complete a pooling and selling organization.

World
Produc-
tion of
Metals
and
Coal

Nature (London) for June 11 says: "The speech recently delivered by Sir Robert Hadfield at the annual general meeting of Hadfield's, Ltd., gives some interesting statistics for the total production of gold and silver from 1493 to 1931, and of copper, iron, and coal from 1800 to 1931. The world's production of gold in these 438 years amounted to 32,500 long tons, valued at 5,100,000,000 pounds; for silver the corresponding figures are 397,000 tons and 2,900,000,000 pounds. For copper, iron, and coal the corresponding figures for the period 1800-1931 are 39,500,000, 2,895,000,000, and 52,000,000,000 tons and 2,200,000,000 pounds, 16,000,000,000 pounds, and 39,000,000,000 pounds. The comparative production is illustrated in a striking model prepared by Sir Robert Hadfield, which shows that the total production of gold in these periods would go in a cube of no more than 40 feet wide, whereas silver would require a cube the size of which was 111 ft. long, copper 530 ft., iron 2,360 ft., and coal 11,200 ft."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 27.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$8.25; cows, good and choice \$3 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7; vealers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.35 to \$4.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.65.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring,* Minneapolis 52 1/4¢ to 54 1/4¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 52 1/4¢ to 54 1/4¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 42 1/2¢ to 45¢; Chicago 50 1/4¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 42¢ to 44 1/2¢; St. Louis 48 1/2¢; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 48 1/2¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 41 3/4¢ to 43 3/4¢; Chicago 49 1/4¢; St. Louis 48¢; No.1 white wheat, Portland 49¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 43 3/4¢ to 47 3/4¢; No.1 durum, Duluth, 46 3/4¢ to 48 3/4¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 30 7/8 to 32 7/8¢; No.2 mixed corn, Kansas City 28 1/2¢; to 29 1/2¢; Chicago 31 3/4¢; St. Louis 29¢ to 29 1/2¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 29¢ to 30¢; St. Louis 29¢; No.2 yellow, Kansas City 32¢ to 33¢; Chicago 29 1/2¢ to 31¢; St. Louis 31¢ to 31 1/2¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 30¢ to 32¢; Kansas City 31¢ to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 30 1/2¢ to 31¢; No.2 white oats, Chicago 21 1/4¢ to 22¢; St. Louis 20 1/2¢ to 21¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 19 3/4¢ to 21 1/4¢; Kansas City 19¢ to 21¢; Chicago 19 1/4¢ to 21 1/2¢; St. Louis 20¢ to 20 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 37¢ to 38¢; Chicago 35¢ to 40¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1 to \$1.04.

North Carolina and Virginia Cobbler potatoes mostly \$2.25-\$2.75 per barrel in New York City; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. North Carolina points and \$1.90-\$2 at East Shore Virginia shipping stations. Southern Bliss Triumphs ranging \$1.35-\$1.45 per 100-pound sack in the Chicago carlot market; 85¢-\$1 at shipping points in Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 40¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in New York City and 75¢-85¢ in Chicago, with Crystal Wax stock 85¢-\$1 in Chicago. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes 90¢-\$1 per standard 45 crate cash-track at Imperial Valley shipping points, with Honey Dews returning 50¢-60¢ and Honey Balls 90¢-\$1 per standard crate. New York City sales California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3.25 per standard 45 crate, and Georgia standards, fair quality, at \$1.50-\$1.75. Tom Watson watermelons returning \$100-\$225 per carload of 24 to 30 pound stock, cash-track at southern Georgia loading stations with Dixie Belles at \$60-\$100 per car. New York City sales Florida and Georgia Tom Watsons at \$340-\$480 per carload of 24 to 30-pound stock. Lug boxes of tomatoes returning 85¢ on usual-terms

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

basis, f.o.b. eastern Texas points. Chicago jobbing sales of Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee lug boxes 60¢-\$1.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points to 5.07¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.49¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 5.21¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 5.26¢ bid.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 16¢; 91 score, 15½¢; 90 score, 15¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, not quoted; Single Daisies, 11 to 11½¢; Young Americas, 11 to 11½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 15 to 18¢; Standards, 14¼ to 14½¢; Rehandled Receipts, 13½¢. (Prepared by Bu. Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLV, No. 76

Section 1

June 29, 1932.

ECONOMY BILL

PASSES SENATE

Reversing its former action, the Senate accepted the conference report on the economy bill by a vote of 35 to 11 last night and thereby placed the measure, which is designed to save \$150,000,000 in the coming fiscal year, in a position to be signed by the President, according to the press today. The principal feature of the bill consists of compulsory 30-day furloughs without pay for all Federal employees, except a few in essential posts, as advocated by President Hoover. Employees receiving less than \$1,000 a year are exempt from the furlough provision. The furlough plan, which is equivalent to a salary reduction of 8.3 per cent, is expected to save \$100,000,000 of the total involved in the bill.

The following provisions embodied in the economy bill are quoted by the press today as vitally affecting Government employees: "Automatic pay increases and promotions within grades will be suspended at once. Where married couples are employed in the Federal service, husband or wife will be the first discharged...No vacancies will be filled in the Federal service without written consent of the President. Workers reaching the retirement age will be forced to withdraw from the service unless extensions are expressly granted by the President....Annual leave with pay will be permanently reduced to fifteen days. The furlough plan makes this inoperative for a year. Heads of departments are given authority to retire workers for indefinite periods to keep within appropriations. Retirement pay will be based at the annual rate of pay before salary reductions, and deductions made accordingly. Money saved from operation of the furlough plan will not be applied to retaining workers in office, as originally proposed, but will go into the Treasury."

AGRICULTURE

APPROPRIATION BILL

The agriculture appropriation bill was again deadlocked yesterday, according to the press today. The Senate sent the bill back to the House, insisting that the \$300,000 grasshopper provision, providing funds for combating the grasshopper plague in Western States, remain in the bill.

RELIEF WHEAT

RULING

A Topeka dispatch today states that Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins ruled yesterday that Kansas counties, seeking to collect taxes assessed against Grain Stabilization Corporation wheat, should be enjoined from interfering with movement of the grain to the Red Cross or into market channels.

THE LAUSANNE

CONFERENCE

A Lausanne, Switzerland, dispatch today says: "Every effort to bring about a Franco-German reparations agreement failed yesterday and the international statesmen who gathered here in a spirit of hope two weeks ago prepared to give the Lausanne conference decent burial. Unless there is an unforeseen--almost miraculous--change of front, the six leading powers will meet today to prepare for adjournment and to arrange for the usual gesture of appointing a committee of experts to solve the problems they have been unable to solve. In the fall another attempt will be made to compose the reparations conflict at another international conference...."

Section 2

Animal and Plant Introductions An editorial in Hunter Trader Trapper for July says: "In Great Britain the introduction of the muskrat among fur ranchers is 'viewed with alarm' in some sections, as revealed in an editorial, 'Is Muskrat Breeding a Danger?' in an English journal, a few excerpts from which follows: 'Accidental and deliberate introduction to new countries of non-native plants and animals that have proved calamitous come to mind. Our water-cress choked New Zealand streams, as Canadian pondweed--unfairly and unkindly known as Babington's Curse--blocked our streams and ponds and canals. The prickly pear introduced from Central America to Australia as an interesting curiosity has so multiplied in Australia as to cover hundreds of thousands of acres of good agricultural land, turning it into almost impenetrable scrub. Our British blackberry, introduced into New Zealand, has become a primary weed pest. Everyone knows of the calamitous introduction of the rabbit into Australia; of the British sparrow to the United States; of the mongoose to Jamaica, where, after doing its work of destroying the Jamaican rats, it turned its attention to native ground-nesting and other birds, the loss of which enabled insects and ticks to prove a plague. Again, the stoat, introduced to New Zealand as a rabbit destroyer, has proved a serious enemy to the scarce New Zealand apteryx or kiwi; while the introduction of pigs to Mauritius is blamed for the disappearance of the dodo. In Britain recently we know the complaints concerning such introductions as the little owl and the gray squirrel. In the light of these examples, what of the musquash?' "

Business Recovery "U.S. Alone Can Achieve Independent Recovery" is the title of an article by Charles Benedict in The Magazine of Wall Street for June 25. He says: "...Of all the great nations the United States is the nearest to self-containment, and yet in good times it imports almost as much as the United Kingdom, the least self-contained of great nations and the chief importer. Consider these facts: Continental in longitude and extending from the arctics to the tropics, the United States is an economic world in itself. Its exports are but 7 per cent of its national income. It is by far the leading manufacturing and also the chief agricultural nation. It has the greatest natural resources both in diversity and quantity. The United States is at once the greatest wealth producing and the greatest wealth consuming country. While its maximum prosperity is tied up with world trade it can eventually, after some readjustment, be more prosperous than ever with foreign trade as a mere agreeable incident. The homogeneous home market has greater purchasing power, with only 125 million people, than the whole of Europe with 500 million people. This purchasing power is three times the value of all the goods imported by all the other nations of the world. The private income of the American people is 40 per cent that of the entire world. The American people consume half of the tin, lumber, pig iron, and coffee produced in the world; three-fourths of the oil, three-fourths of the silk, more than a third of the coal and about a third of the cotton, a fifth of the sugar, a third

of the tobacco, three-fifths of the corn, a fifth of the wheat, a sixth of the wool and cattle, a fourth of the hogs, and a twelfth of the sheep, a third of the electrical power, 40 per cent of steam prime-moving power and a third of the hydro-electric, 75 per cent of the automobiles, etc. Of all the items enumerated, as well as many others, the United States produces as much or more than it consumes with the exception of coffee, sugar, silk, rubber, tin, and wool. Under necessity it could make up all of the deficits except silk, rubber, tin, and coffee; and could find substitutes for all except coffee. But these and other deficit materials come largely as barter products for our artificial goods--a healthy international trade, mutually beneficial...."

Citrus
Fruit
Indus-
try

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union June 27 says: "Recognizing the very urgent need for employing the very best of business methods whereby to promote the important interests of the citrus fruit growers of Florida, and after serious study of the entire matter, a wise and thoroughly practical conclusion has been reached in the minds of those who sincerely desire that the citrus industry of this State shall go forward with steadily increasing benefits to those who have their money invested in citrus grove properties and to consumers, also. This conclusion is emphatically in favor of united advertising, that is, to advertise as a unit. The plan now being proposed has great merit, as must be admitted by all who have studied it most carefully. A campaign now is in progress for putting the plan into effect. It can not help but meet with the general approval of citrus fruit growers throughout the State, including all who grow oranges, grapefruit or tangerines, if they are alive to their own best interests...."

Detroit's
Food
Dollar

An article in Journal of Home Economics for July says: "Just how much food can Detroit's twenty-seven thousand families on the list of the welfare agencies buy on their allowance of slightly less than fifteen cents per day per person--the lowest rate in two years? How does a week's supply of food bought on such a sum--about \$5.70, including the fresh milk allowance, for a family of five--look in terms of potatoes and meat, vegetables and fruit, milk and eggs? How satisfactory are the meals that can be prepared from it when dietary essentials have been looked after, savoriness has been considered, and the limited cooking and food storage facilities of the family at rock bottom have been taken into account? Detroit's nutrition committee was organized in January from eleven social and educational agencies in the city and works through the city welfare department and board of health....Some women who must feed their families on the welfare allowance are ingenious in these matters. They have learned the art of making two savory dishes appear on the table where the average woman can produce none at all. Others are at a loss to sustain their families on the allowance. They naturally look to the welfare worker to help them. In such a situation, the nutrition committee thought, the welfare worker himself needed help. At the suggestion of Miss White, director of the

Merrill-Palmer School, one of the cooperating agencies, the committee arranged a food demonstration where the workers could see and taste the rations which had before been only a grocery list in cold print, recommended to people who must convert it into the staff of life. During the week of April 4 the workers of the welfare and other social agencies saw in the foods laboratory of the school just what the welfare food allowance could be made to do. One table showed them a week's groceries for a family of five, bought in six different parts of the city at a total cost of \$5.71. On three tables were shown breakfast, dinner, and supper for a family of five, prepared according to the menus of the day, which were different for each day of the demonstration....Such a demonstration, the inquiries coming to the committee proved, was of interest not only to those who depend upon welfare but also to the increasing number of people who are living on greatly reduced incomes or on dwindling savings. The comment of many of the visitors was that it had given them a new insight into their own advisory problem and the more difficult problem of the family maintaining itself on a Spartan standard."

Goitre and Soil An editorial in Nature (London) for June 18 says: "At a meeting of the New Zealand Branch of the British Medical Association held in March last, a resolution was approved urging the necessity for further research regarding the 'factors which govern the incidence of goitre, in particular its relationship to the nature of the soil and the food of the people,' and recommending that arrangements should be made to co-ordinate medical research with soil and animal research. Goitre, which occurs in both human beings and animals, is an endemic disease which appears to be correlated with the nature of the soil and, according to most observers, with the iodine content of the food. A great deal of research has already been done, especially in Switzerland, the United States of America, and in India; but the problem of the etiology of the disease and the best means of its prevention are by no means completely solved. The resolution to co-ordinate work on soils, domestic animals, and human beings is undoubtedly sound. Investigations on these lines have been carried out in Great Britain in recent years. The greatest obstacle to progress is the difficulty of determining with accuracy the amounts of iodine present in soils and foodstuffs. A committee of the Medical Research Council, with the assistance of Sir Robert Robertson, of the Government Chemical Laboratory, is at present trying to evolve a method which will give trustworthy data and can be used as a standard method throughout the world. If such a method be found, the advance in our knowledge will certainly be along the lines suggested by the New Zealand Medical Conference. It is probable that through the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, the Medical Research Council, the Public Health Departments, and the Agricultural Research Council, cooperative research not only between medical, veterinary, and agricultural research workers, but also between institutions in different parts of the Empire, may be arranged. It is by such cooperative work that the goitre problem is most likely to be solved...."

Relief

An editorial in The New York Times for June 28 says: "President Hoover credits the Senate with adopting 'the major provisions' for which he has been contending, in the matter of Federal relief, but raises two objections to the Wagner bill, passed last week and now in conference. Its proposed \$500,000,000 bond issue for public works seems to him to smack of the 'pork barrel.'...The President opposes the Wagner plan...because he believes that at a large additional cost it would provide direct employment for an average of less than 100,000 men, and because he thinks that a bond issue of \$500,000,000 would undo all that has been done 'in a heartbreaking struggle to bring about a balanced budget.'...Mr. Hoover also criticizes a wholly different section of the Senate bill: namely, that creating a \$300,000,000 emergency fund with which to make loans to the States for direct relief if they should need assistance. He favors the establishment of such a fund, but objects to its apportionment solely on the basis of population. His position is well taken when he insists that the true test should be the States' respective needs."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products

June 28.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 52 7/8 to 54 7/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 52 7/8 to 54 7/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 42 1/2 to 44¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 41 3/4 to 43¢; St. Louis 48 1/2¢ (Nom.); No. 1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 47 3/4¢; No.2 S.R. winter Kansas City 42 3/4¢; St. Louis 48¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 49 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* 43 5/8 to 47 5/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 46 5/8 to 48 5/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 30 7/8 to 32 7/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 28 1/2 to 29 1/2¢; Chicago 30 1/2¢; St. Louis 29 1/2¢; No. 2 white corn Kansas City 29 to 30¢; St. Louis 29 to 29 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 32 to 33¢; Chicago 30 1/2 to 31¢; St. Louis 31 1/4 to 31 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 30 to 32¢; Kansas City 31 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 31¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 20 1/2 to 21 3/4¢; St. Louis 20 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 19 3/4 to 21 1/4¢; Kansas City 19 to 21¢; Chicago 19 1/4 to 20 3/4¢; St. Louis 20¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 37 to 38¢; Chicago 33 to 36¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.00 1/4 to \$1.04 1/4.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$8.50; cows, good and choice \$3 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$7; vealers, good and choice \$5 to \$6; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4.35 to \$4.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.50.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes mostly \$2.25-\$2.85 per barrel in city markets, with East Shore Virginia stock at \$2.35-\$3; f.o.b. sales at North Carolina points \$1.80-\$2 and at East Shore points mostly \$2. Southern Bliss Triumphs generally \$1.15-\$1.70 per 100-pound sack in terminals; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. shipping points in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions jobbing at 60¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers, with Crystal Wax stock at 70¢-\$1.25 per sack. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes bringing \$2.50-\$3.25 per standard ⁴⁵ crate in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. cash-track in Imperial Valley, with Honey Dews returning 50¢-60¢ per standard crate and Honey Balls 85¢-\$1. Georgia Salmon Meat cantaloupes jobbing at \$1-\$2 per standard crate in East. Florida Tom Watson watermelons ranging \$260-\$390 per carload or 25¢-60¢ on a unit basis in large terminal markets; Dixie Belles mostly 25¢-50¢ each. Georgia Tom Watsons selling at \$270-\$400 per carload, with Dixie Belles at \$350-\$375 in one market. Cash-track sales at southern Georgia points ranging \$75-\$150 per carload of Tom Watsons, or \$50-\$100 for Dixie Belles. Texas tomatoes jobbing at 60¢-\$1.25 per lug boxes in consuming centers; 60¢-75¢ f.o.b. eastern Texas loading points. Tennessee lugs 60¢-\$1.25 in city markets; 75¢-80¢ at western Tennessee points. Mississippi lug boxes ranging 50¢-\$1.10 in terminals, with four-basket crates at 30¢-65¢ each.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 5.07¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price stood at 9.34¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 5.22¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 5.28¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 16¢; 91 score, 15½¢; 90 score, 15¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, not quoted; Single Daisies, 11 to 11½¢; Young Americas, 11 to 11½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 15 to 18¢; Standards, 14½ to 14½¢; Rehandled Receipts, 13½¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLV, No. 77

Section 1

June 30, 1932.

THE ECONOMY BILL The press today says: "The first effort to ameliorate some of the more burdensome personnel restrictions in the Federal economy bill will be made in the Senate this morning by Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut. He will move for an immediate vote to repeal the married workers' clause, making husband or wife among the first scheduled for dismissal where both are employed in the Federal service.... Shortly after the Senate convenes at 10 this morning he will ask unanimous consent to call the bill up. Failing in that, he will present a formal motion and demand a vote. His actions will be the opening gun in a series of moves at this session and when Congress reconvenes in December, to undo alleged injustices to employees under the bill... Meantime the economy bill lay unsigned on the President's desk at the White House. Expectation was that his signature will be attached today, making the measure effective beginning with the start of the new fiscal year tomorrow...."

OTHER BILLS The Senate yesterday passed the \$22,000,000 second deficiency appropriation bill.
 The Senate voted \$40,000,000 for United States participation in a world monetary conference.
 House conferees on the relief bill reported the approach of an agreement and predicted one would be had today, with the \$500,000,000 building item included. (Press, June 30.)

FARMERS' GRAIN CORPORATION A Chicago dispatch June 29 says: "Faced with a possible decided reduction in the volume of grain it will handle, and with demands of the Federal Farm Board that steps be taken to liquidate Government loans as rapidly as possible, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is retrenching this week. Among the branches which George S. Milnor, general manager of the corporation, has ordered closed this week are those at Des Moines, Carroll, Iowa City and Sheldon, Iowa; at Duluth and St. Paul, Minn.; Lincoln and Omaha, Neb., and St. Joseph, Mo., and Sioux Falls, S.D."

HOOVER DISARMAMENT PLAN A Geneva A.P. dispatch today says: "American delegates to the disarmament conference were greatly encouraged yesterday by evidence that France, originally strongly opposed to President Hoover's proposals for a one-third cut in armaments, was becoming more and more favorably disposed toward them. There was one brake on their encouragement. The position of Great Britain remained uncertain, and the United States delegation prepared to carry the Hoover plan before the general commission of the conference if the British delay continued for any great period...."

FRENCH WHEAT PURCHASES A Paris dispatch today states that French purchases of foreign wheat during 1932-33 are expected by the Ministry of Agriculture to be less than during 1931-32. Advance figures from the provinces foreshadow a large and better domestic crop this year.

Section 2

Acreage
Reduction

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for July says: "The Eastern States for years have been blaming the Western States for the overproduction of cotton. The blame clearly rests chiefly on Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas, for these are the only three cotton states which plant more than half their cultivated lands in cotton. The surprising point of interest in the failure to curtail the cotton acreage of 1932 by law, is that these three large cotton producing States passed laws restricting their cotton acreage to 30 per cent of the land actually in cultivation, while the Eastern States which would have been affected least by such a law, notwithstanding they have been complaining bitterly of the overproduction in Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas, refused to cooperate in legislation which would have been most beneficial to them. If such a law would have worked a hardship on any States, which it would not, most certainly that hardship would have been greatest on those States which now plant the largest percentage of their land in cotton. By the same token, if such a law would have been beneficial to any States, which it most certainly would have been to all, the benefits would have been greatest in those States in which the law would have required the least change or disturbance in the cropping system, which are the Eastern States, which refused to cooperate...."

Back to
Land Sug-
gestion

John Crowe Ransom proposes a back-to-the-land movement as a way out, in Harpers for July, under the title "Land!--An Answer to the Unemployment Problem." He says, in part: "... A last remark--about America and her future. Is there no relation between the economic destiny of these States and their peculiar natural resources? We have a large population, but an area more than large enough for it, and well blessed in soil and climate. The acreage in fact is excessive if we intend to put it to work producing foodstuffs and raw materials scientifically and capitalistically like a factory; on that basis the country population which tends it is overproductive and the victim of insufficient occupation in the strictest economic sense. But nothing could be more absurd to the bird's-eye view of some old-fashioned economic realist than the phenomenon of men actually sitting down to unemployment in the country; though he might expect some unemployment in the cities, which have grown like mushrooms. What, then, is our land good for? Is it for picnics and camping parties, is it for scenery? Is it for Boy Scouts to play on? It used to be thought good for homes. Unfit for intensive money-making, because of its very excellence and abundance, it is ideal for homemaking. That happens to be the very thought which inspired the fathers to found the colonies, then the Union, then one by one the successive new States. It is remarkable that an admirable and obvious thought like that should ever have slipped out of our notice, but it will be as good as ever if we will entertain it again. There is nothing the matter with it. Perhaps we shall like it better when we set it beside the thought that not all the nations have such a

brilliant opportunity as we do. In Britain, for example, they can not afford agrarianism; they have not the land to provide homes for all that need them; and I, and most people, are sorry. In America we may realize an economic destiny more secure than has generally been allotted to the peoples of this earth."

Boll Weevil in Florida An editorial in Southern Cultivator for July 1 says: "Coincident with the discovery of the boll weevil in southern Florida comes reports from all sections of the lower cotton belt that the old foe of cotton is emerging in larger numbers than in many years past, and that there appears to be a lack of interest on the part of farmers in taking effective steps to combat the pest. The low price of cotton is naturally very discouraging, but it is difficult to understand why a farmer will prepare a seed bed, buy seed, plant it, chop the cotton to a stand, and then, when the weevils begin to get in their deadly work, decline to do anything to prevent the ravenous bugs from taking the results of his labor...."

Business Conditions The Business Week for June 29 says: "The most and the worst that can be said of the situation as summer sets in is that business and security markets are marking time till something happens, at Lausanne, Geneva, Washington, Chicago, London, Berlin, Ottawa, or what have you. This policy of wishful waiting for someone to say when and what, while timid statesmen and panicky politicians try to produce the rabbit of business recovery from the silk hats of incessant conferences and convention platforms is conducive to fallen arches and weak knees in our economic system. Some of the smaller concerns are getting some exercise sawing wood and walking away with what business there is, but they do not stir up much movement in the sodden statistics. Steel, coal, construction, textiles are sagging into extreme summer slackness but automobile production is approaching its high point, and merchandise carloadings and electric power output show signs of improvement. Activity in some lines was temporarily stimulated by anticipation of the new excise taxes, but retail trade has contracted with consumer purchasing power. Security markets are dull but fairly steady in face of disappointing business news and the passing procession of dividends. Commodities are a bit firmer. The bank figures reflect chiefly Federal fiscal operations and passing fears of gold outflow, but there are still no sure signs of credit expansion, and no effective means have as yet been found of administering a monetary tonic to the patient prostrated by the gold-disease."

Dairy Economics An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for June 25 says: "Occasionally new lessons in economics make their appearance. One such is now being impressed on dairymen. Usually the lowering of prices increases demand. But dairymen are finding that consumption does not go up with the decline in the quotation on dairy products. For example, with the prices for these products at the lowest level since 1900, the use of dairy products has dropped, in milk equivalent, a billion pounds this last year."

While the old law of supply and demand is working prices to unreasonably low levels, the situation would not be so difficult of adjustment if the other idea that consumption would be augmented by lower prices, was functioning. However, that idea does not seem to be working at present."

Russian Agriculture Nature (London) for June 18 says: "A series of economic studies of Russian production under the Five-Year Plan is being published by the Bureau of Research of the Russian Department of the University of Birmingham, under the editorship of Prof. S. Kononov. No.5 deals with the economic results for 1931, agricultural collectivization, and oil production and export. The statistical presentment of the plan is of much interest. As regards agriculture, it is shown that while the 1913 output of cereals was 81.6 million tons, the average output in 1927, 1928, and 1929 fell to 72.9 million tons, or a decrease of 10.7 per cent. This, however, was increased in 1930, under collective farming, to 87.4 million tons; but the hopes for 1931 of 97.9 million tons fell short by as much as 21.5 million, which, with an annual growth of population of 2.36 per cent, has meant a cessation of export. The shortage would appear to have been largely due to vain attempts to increase too rapidly the area under cereals, which led to badly prepared soil, thin sowing, and delayed harvests. Less favorable weather was another cause. Nevertheless, the sown area of cereal and other crops has been increased during the last year by more than seven per cent. An analysis of the output of large scale industry shows an increase in the last year of 21.7 per cent, against the anticipated 44.3 per cent. At the same time, there are other negative results which are fully analyzed in this report, such as the decrease in the productivity of labor, and the increase in cost of production and in prices."

Women at Work An editorial in The Baltimore Sun for June 29 says: "The Census Bureau's publication of the occupational line-up in the United States as of April 1, 1930, which opens to the public a mine of information with which to test such economic theories as those relating to technological unemployment, shows over ten million women gainfully employed where the census a decade earlier disclosed only slightly over seven and one-half million. During the decade in question the population of the Nation, according to the Census Bureau's findings, increased from 105,710,620 to 122,775,046, an increase of about sixteen per cent, as opposed to an increase of about thirty-three per cent in the number of women gainfully employed. While an accurate gauge of the significance of occupational totals such as these involves a consideration of the general economic conditions prevailing at the two census-taking periods, it seems clear from the Census Bureau's report that during the twenties women went to work in the United States at a rate far greater than that at which the population grew. In addition to periodically fierce controversy over the social, economic and ethical import of this development, there has been dispute over the basic facts involved, some contending that the increase of women gainfully employed has not been disproportionate to the increase

in population. The Census Bureau should settle that phase of the controversy over women at gainful work."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for June 25 says: "The 1932 copy of the Yearbook issued annually by the United States Department of Agriculture is now being distributed. Besides valuable agricultural statistics, this volume has a fund of up-to-date information on American farming. It is one of those books that progressive farmers should have in their libraries..."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

June 29.-- Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$8.60; cows, good and choice \$3 to \$5.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$7.25; vealers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.75; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 51 7/8 to 53 7/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 51 7/8 to 53 7/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 42 1/2 to 43 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 42 to 42 1/2¢; St. Louis 48 1/2 (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter Kansas City 42 1/2¢; St. Louis 48¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 49¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 43 1/8 to 47 1/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 46 1/8 to 48 1/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 30 1/4 to 32 1/4¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 28 1/2 to 29 1/2¢; St. Louis 30 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 29 to 30¢; St. Louis 30 1/2 (Nom.); No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 32 to 33¢; Chicago 29 1/4 to 30 3/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/4 to 31 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 31 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; Kansas City 31 to 32 1/2¢; Chicago 30¢; St. Louis 31¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 20 1/4 to 21¢; St. Louis 20 1/4¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 19 to 20 1/2¢; Kansas City 19 to 21¢ (Nom.); Chicago 19 1/4 to 20 1/2¢; St. Louis 19 3/4 (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 37 to 38¢; Chicago 33 to 35¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 99 3/4 to \$1.03 3/4.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$2.25-\$2.75 per barrel in eastern cities; \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$2-\$2.90 in the East; mostly \$2.10 f.o.b. Pocomoke points. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.75 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Maine sacked

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Green Mountains 60¢-\$1.10 in the East. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes ranged \$2.75-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. Brawley. Georgia Uneeda peaches, medium sizes, \$2-\$2.50 per six-basket crate in city markets. Georgia Early Rose \$3.50-\$4 in New York City; 1/2 bushel baskets, \$1.10-\$1.50 f.o.b. Macon. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial, 75¢-85¢ per 50-pound sacks in terminal markets. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$250-\$350 bulk per car in New York City. Georgia \$250-\$350 in New York.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 13 points to 5.20¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 9.56¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 5.39¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 5.38¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 16¢; 91 score, 15½¢; 90 score, 15¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, not quoted; Single Daisies, 11 to 11½¢; Young Americas, 11 to 11½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 17½ to 18¢; Standards, 14¾ to 15¢; Rehandled Receipts, 14¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)













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